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1945

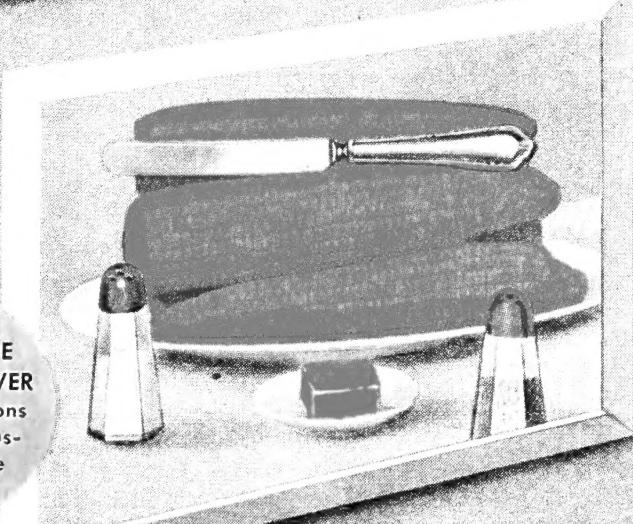
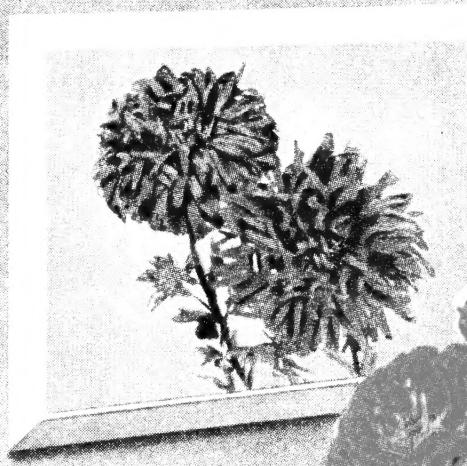
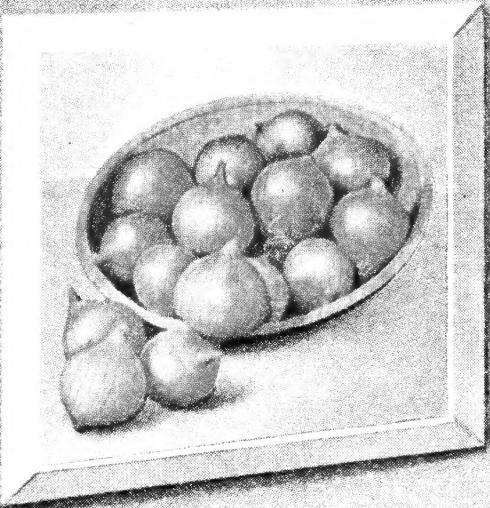
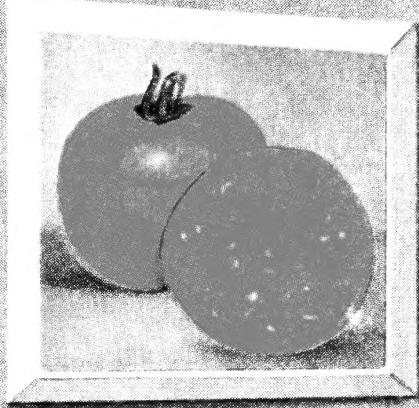
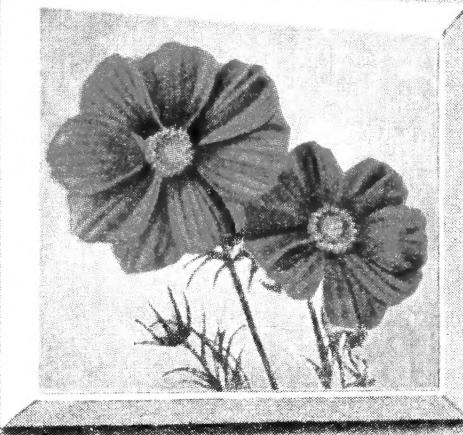
1945

BRADLEY'S

Garden Annual-1945

WOODWORTH BRADLEY, INC., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
131 Dorrance Street

...with a
**COMPLETE
GARDENING
GUIDE**



SEE INSIDE
FRONT COVER
for descriptions
of items illus-
trated here

A very different kind of seed catalog!

As you'll soon see, this Garden Guide is far more than the usual seed catalog. It lists the necessary seeds and supplies, but it goes a lot farther than that . . . by giving you many pages of good, practical garden information . . . just the kind of facts every home gardener seeks. Then, too, this book doesn't come to you simply because you are a "name" on the list of some far-distant seed house. It is sent by a seedsman in your own home territory . . . to ask—

"What can we do to help you, neighbor?"

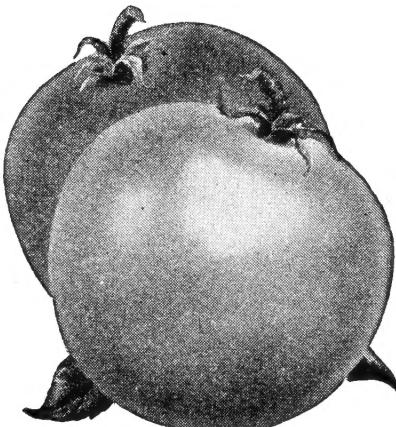
You see, we've been right here in this section for a long time. We know the soil . . . the climate. Our experience qualifies us to help you as no far-away seed house can.

Besides, we're here the year round, ready to serve you and work with you . . . as all good neighbors do.



BROCCOLI, Green Sprouting

This fine vegetable is extremely rich in vitamins, and should be in every garden. Tender heads, delicious flavor.



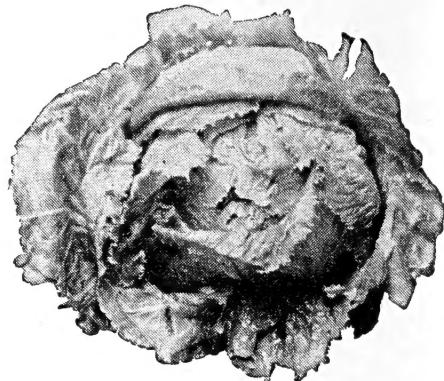
TOMATO, Marglobe

A second-early, red-fruited tomato. Medium size fruits, smooth, solid and deep, relatively free from cracks. Resistant to wilt and rust.



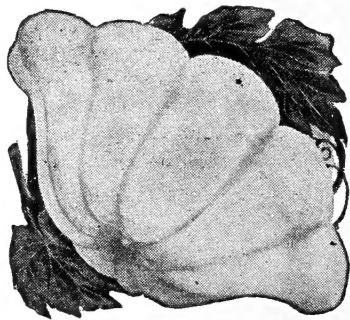
BEAN, Tendergreen

A distinctly superior stringless, green-podded bush bean. Pods are rich dark green, meaty, smooth, very tender and finely flavored. Strong, vigorous, early.



LETTUCE, Iceberg

Very desirable for home gardens. Sure heading. Makes compact heads, with white interior. Crisp and sweet. Resistant to heat. Late variety.



SQUASH, Early White Bush

Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½-in. wide. 53 days. A real treat for your table.

FRONT COVER FLOWERS and VEGETABLES

COSMOS, Sensation Dazzler—An early flowering strain that grows about 4 ft. high. Has giant blooms, 4 to 6 inches across, in a lovely velvety crimson shade. Wavy, fluted petals. Larger flowers may be obtained by disbudding.

ONION, Prizetaker—This mild, light straw colored onion of the Spanish type becomes very large under good growing conditions, sometimes weighing up to 4 lbs. Very solid, crisp and juicy with a thin skin.

ZINNIA, Giants of California, Mixed—Beautiful, large double flowers, 5 to 6 in. across. They are smooth topped with the petals lying flat upon each other. Vigorous, well-branched plants with many long, strong flower stems. Ideal for cutting.

POPPY, California—Easily cultured, dainty flowers well adapted for beds and edgings. Blooms early and continues until frost. The modern strains come in many delicate tints and have lovely petals of satiny texture.

TOMATO, Jubilee—A bright, orange colored fruit, with few seeds and very high in Vitamins A and C. Fine for slicing because of uniformity and solidity. Won bronze medal, 1943.

ASTER, Giant Crego Navy Blue—Deep, purplish blue flowers with long, fully double, curled petals on 20-in. branching plants. The blooms are very large and attractive. A popular new strain.

CORN, Golden Bantam—Undeniably the favorite for table use because of its tenderness and sweetness. The cob is small but unsurpassed for quality. Matures in about 80 days.

ORDER BLANK

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

131 Dorrance Street, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Enclosed, find \$ _____ for which ship merchandise named below

By express By freight By mail
(Check which you prefer) Best way

YOUR NAME _____

Address **R.E.D.**

Post Office **State**

When you order
BY MAIL

All packet seeds, both vegetable and flowers, are shipped POST-PAID. On all other items, don't forget to add Parcel Post. See rates below:

PARCEL POST RATES

**On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots,
etc., within the U. S. and Posses-
sions. Effective Nov. 1, 1944.**

ZONE	Distance	First pound or fraction	Each addi- tional lb. or fraction
1 & 2	150 miles	9c	1c
3	150 to 300	10	2
4	300 to 600	11	3½
5	600 to 1000	12	5½
6	1000 to 1400	13	7
7	1400 to 1800	15	9
8	over 1800	16	11

All gardeners of experience know that success with bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness

of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

Don't gamble! Buy SEED only FROM A SEEDSMAN!

There are plenty of gardening risks you can't avoid . . . so why take the unnecessary risk of buying your seed from anyone but the man who KNOWS seed?

The seed business is no easy, simple business. It demands long years of experience . . . expert knowledge of markets . . . growing conditions . . . and *all* gardening problems. It takes all of a man's time.

The seedsman who serves you is the one man who has all these qualities. His business de-

When you ORDER BY MAIL

You can order any items in this Annual by mail. Don't forget to add Parcel Post. See preceding page for rates.

This Spring SHOP IN MID-WEEK!
Avoid the Saturday Seed Rush!

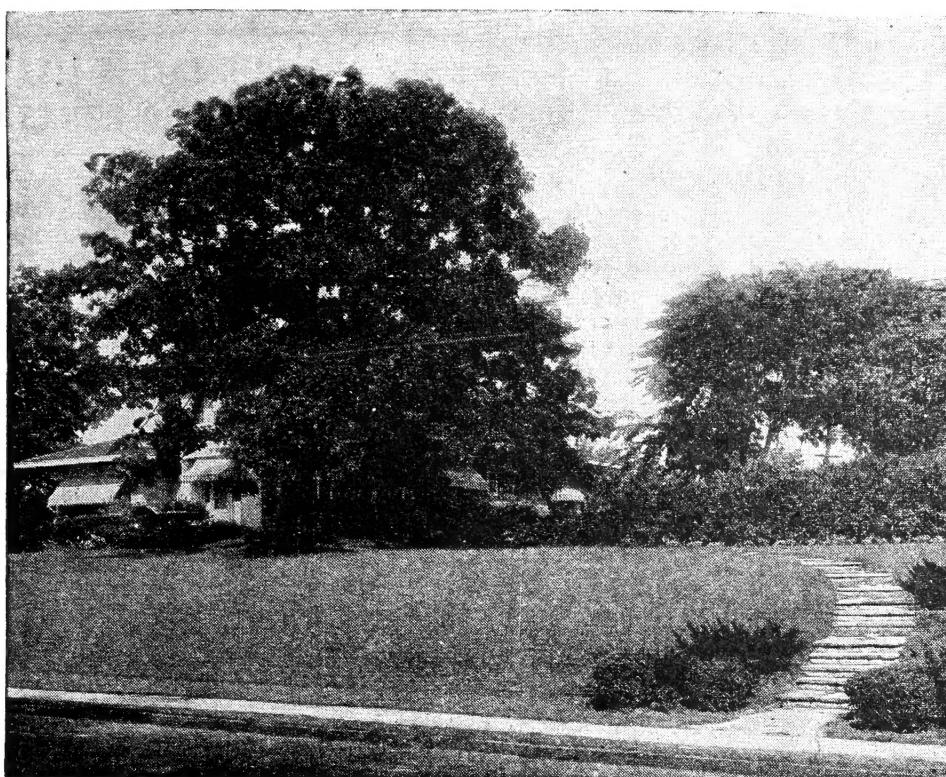
mands it! He's always standing by . . . ready to give you advice on your garden ailments . . . pretty much like your family doctor.

We are that kind of specialists. Our business life depends on the quality and honesty of the seed we sell you! We are right here, in your own territory . . . We serve you SAFELY the year round. And we're always glad to give you the benefit of our "know-how."

So why take chances with your planting success? Why buy seeds from anyone but a seedsman?

That's the wise way . . . and the SAFE WAY!

LAWN GRASS SEEDS



*A better lawn
for your home?*

WE CAN HELP YOU!

For years it has been our business to provide exactly the right kind of seed for each particular lawn condition.

We know lawns—and we know this territory! So bring any lawn troubles you may have to us. Our long experience has taught us answers to the particular problems of this locality—and we're glad to pass them on to you.

Remember, too—you can depend on us for the greatest bargain in lawn seed—the most grass of the best type for each dollar you spend!

HOW MUCH SEED?

Many lawn failures are due to the common mistake of using too little seed!

It takes plenty of seed to get the thick, lasting turf you want—and to crowd out weeds.

On new lawns, you need 5 pounds of seed per 1,000 square feet. Don't risk your lawn success by stinting on seed! The cost is so small it isn't worth it.

No lawn mixture can meet the needs of every territory—or all the varying requirements in the same vicinity.

To be sure of having a thick, lasting turf, you must sow a mixture of true turf grasses properly suited to your own soil and climatic conditions. To get such a mixture, buy your seed from a seedsman right here in your own territory.

Best Lawn Mixture

Our selected lawn mixture is the very finest combination of high quality seeds . . . a marvelous mixture that years of experimenting has proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like a carpet of green velvet . . . smooth, even, and thick.

Kentucky Blue Grass — Produces a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, plants very hardy.

White Clover—Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground.

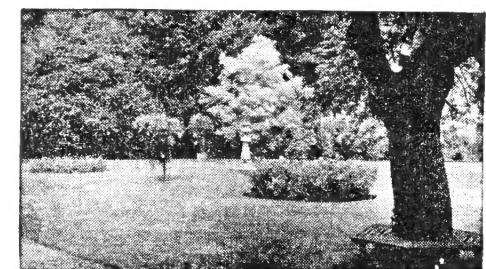
Rye Grass—A rapid grower, valuable in mixtures demanding quick effect. Not long lasting. Good in moist soils. **Chewings Fescue**—Widely used for putting greens and fairways. Produces thick, durable turf, even under unfavorable conditions.

Red Top—Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather, or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails. However, it should not be considered as competitive with blue grass, but as a good supplement for it.

Bent—Makes a thick, dense turf on heavy, sour soils and being of a semi-creeping habit will recover the ground after injury. Unexcelled for fine lawns and putting greens.

Shade Mixture

SHADE MIXTURE—Wherever shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. Excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers . . . blended into a mixture that will give surprising results.



1945 Grass and Field Seed Prices

(For Lawn Mixtures, See Back Cover)

	1 Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Alfalfa	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.80	\$65.00
Bent: Rhode Island, Creeping	1.50	7.00	14.00	125.00
Buckwheat . . . . .	.10	.50	.90	8.00
Clover: Alsike . . . . .	.60	2.90	5.75	50.00
Ladino	3.00	15.00	27.50	—
Red . . . . .	.47	2.25	4.50	—
Sweet . . . . .	.35	1.60	3.00	28.00
White Dutch	1.50	7.00	13.50	115.00
Wild White	1.90	8.75	16.00	150.00
Fescue, Chewings	1.50	7.00	13.00	120.00
Kentucky Bluegrass . . . . .	.60	2.90	5.75	50.00
Millet: Hungarian, Japanese . . . . .	.15	.70	1.35	12.00
Orchard Grass . . . . .	.60	2.90	5.75	50.00
Rape . . . . .	.40	1.80	3.50	32.00
Red Top . . . . .	.45	2.25	4.00	35.00
Ryegrass: Domestic . . . . .	.25	1.15	2.25	20.00
Perennial . . . . .	.45	2.25	4.00	35.00
Timothy . . . . .	.16	.80	1.60	—

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Lawn Care

NEW LAWNS

SOIL: Lawns can be made on practically any soil. Heavy clays or light sands should be modified by adding plenty of old manure or compost. Dig six inches deep only—grass roots do not go deeper and loose soil is harder to get level. Rake and level with heavy timber or ladder dragged over the surface.

FERTILIZER: Do not use manure unless well-rotted. Do use 30 lbs. of good mixed fertilizer to 1,000 square feet applied just before digging.

SEED: Cheap seed is never cheap—you'll spend many dollars fighting weeds that could be kept out by paying a few pennies more for better seed. Don't try to grow grasses unsuited to your special conditions.

HOW TO SOW: Sow on a still, windless day. Divide area to be sown into plots of 1,000 square feet and sow 1½ lbs. lengthwise and 1½ lbs. crosswise on this area. Rake lightly, roll with empty roller and sprinkle gently.

SLOPES AND TERRACES: Seed as mentioned above but cover as soon as rolled with burlap or special erosion netting, then sprinkle. This prevents seed from washing away. Burlap will rot and need not be removed.

UNDER TREES: Seed these spots as early as possible, before trees leaf out. Use plenty of fertilizer as tree roots will rob grass of food. Water generously. Use shady lawn seed. Where shade is too dense, as under maples, use a ground cover like Pachysandra, Myrtle or English ivy instead of grass.

MOWING NEW LAWNS: Roll lightly the day before cutting. Set mower at 2 inches: never cut new lawn closely. Never let new lawn get taller than 2½ to 3 inches even if some spots are very short. Let clippings lay unless weather is extremely wet.

1945 SPRING PRICES

OATS — Quart 10c; peck 50c; bushel \$1.80.

FIELD CORN — Sweepstakes, Yellow Dent, Improved Leaming —Quart 25c; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES — Chippewa, Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain, Seabago, Katahdin—Quart 20c; peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.95.

ONION SETS — Red, White, Yellow — Quart 45c; peck \$3.50; bushel \$12.00.

5c SEED PACKETS

in the following items:

Beets . . . Watermelon . . .
Parsley . . . Parsnip . . . Pumpkin . . . Radish . . . Beans . . .
Peas . . . Open-pollinated Corn

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

FARM SEEDS? We can supply whatever you need!

ALFALFA

A marvelous soil builder and soil restorer. We carry a full range of varieties, all well suited to this territory.

CLOVERS

Alsike — Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture.

Medium Red — The most valuable of the Clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

Sweet, White Blossom — Most abundant growth of any of the Clovers. Makes a pasture earlier than other crops and will keep stock in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drought. Use to build up worn out fields.

SEED CORN

More and more, the problem of choosing seed corn is becoming a local problem. It's of prime importance to have the varieties that best fit your own growing conditions.

Our selection is built on intimate knowledge of this district.

GRASSES

Brome Grass — Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Starts 2 to 3 weeks earlier than native prairie grasses, and stays green later in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

Chewings Fescue — Widely used for putting greens, fairways and tees. Very hardy, produces thick, durable turf, even under unfavorable conditions.

Kentucky Blue Grass — Produces a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots deep, plants hardy.

Orchard Grass — Hardy, quick-growing. Gives a large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Not recommended for lawn use.

Rape — One of the very finest pastures for economical production of pork, mutton, or beef. A good crop gives you 12 to 15 tons of green food per acre.

Red Top — Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails.

Rye Grass, Domestic — Fast-growing one-year grass. Yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

Rye Grass, Perennial — An excellent nurse grass when quick turf is needed. Does well on moist soils but not long lasting.

Sudan — The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until the ground is thoroughly warmed.

Millet, Hungarian — Matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet so can be sown later. Makes fine quality hay.

ASK FOR OUR LATEST LIST OF VARIETIES AND PRICES

Soy Beans — The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains in a balanced dairy ration.

We offer the highest quality seed of a good range of varieties. Consult us about the choice of varieties best suited to your own needs.

Timothy — Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suited for permanent pasture.

Vetch — A great producer, for hay, pasture, or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. May be sown spring or fall, is not particular as to soil, and needs only moderate moisture.

BENT

Astoria — An attractive dark green fine-bladed grass for fine lawns and putting greens. Best of the bents for lawns.

Seaside — The true creeping type. Forms dense sod of beautiful dark green. Will stand close cutting and resists hard wear. Excellent for putting greens.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Considered by many as our most valuable native grass. It forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green. Being slow to germinate, use in combination with other grasses, especially in making a new lawn. Our stock is thoroughly cleaned to eliminate chaff, weed seeds and other foreign matter.

WHITE CLOVER

Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Very hardy.

Chewings Fescue — A vigorous growing fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drought.

OTHER GRASSES

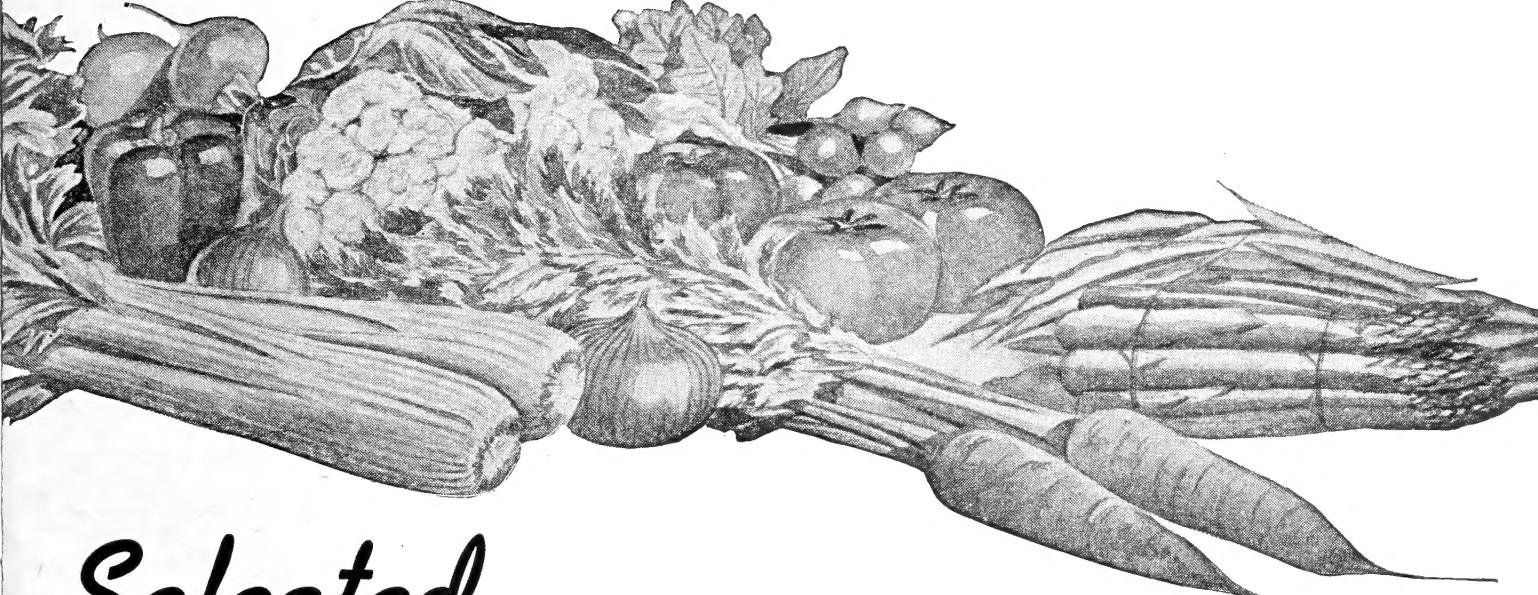
Orchard Grass — Hardy, quick-growing. Gives a large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Not recommended for lawn use.

Rye Grass, Domestic — Fast-growing one-year grass. Makes a full crop, yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

Rye Grass, Perennial — Very good for quick covering on new lawns. Makes a good growth in a few weeks but will not make a permanent sod.

SEED POTATOES

Our Certified Stocks are the most economical you can plant, because they reduce your hazards, give you bigger production and fewer culs. They are true to name . . . grown especially for seed stock . . . more highly disease resistant . . . tagged for origin.



Selected

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust-resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Black Valentine Stringless—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6½ inches long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 51 days.

Bountiful—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, slightly fibrous. 49 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle, strictly stringless. Medium green pods. Oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939. 51 days.

Stringless Green Pod—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days.

Tendergreen—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Golden Wax—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, yellow, stringless. 51 days.

All Vegetable Seeds

**10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED**

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Early and productive. Rich yellow, deep curved round pods. 5½ to 6-in. long. Always stringless, tender, brittle and fleshy. 52 days.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax)—Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. 58 days.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6½ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy but meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Yard Long—Cowpea group. Oval, fleshy fibreless and tender with red-brown seed. Pods 8-10 in. long. 70 days.

Lima Beans, Dwarf or Bush

Baby Potato—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall. 72 days. 15c.

Burpee's Improved Bush—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days.

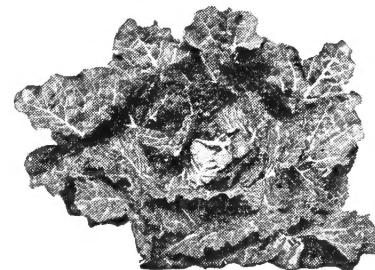
Fordhook Bush—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality. 75 days.

Henderson's Bush—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Lima Beans, Pole

King of the Garden—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED



COLLARD

Georgia or Southern

Favorite of winter "greens." Grows to 2 ft., forming large, loose heads of succulent leaves on long stem. 24 to 36 days.

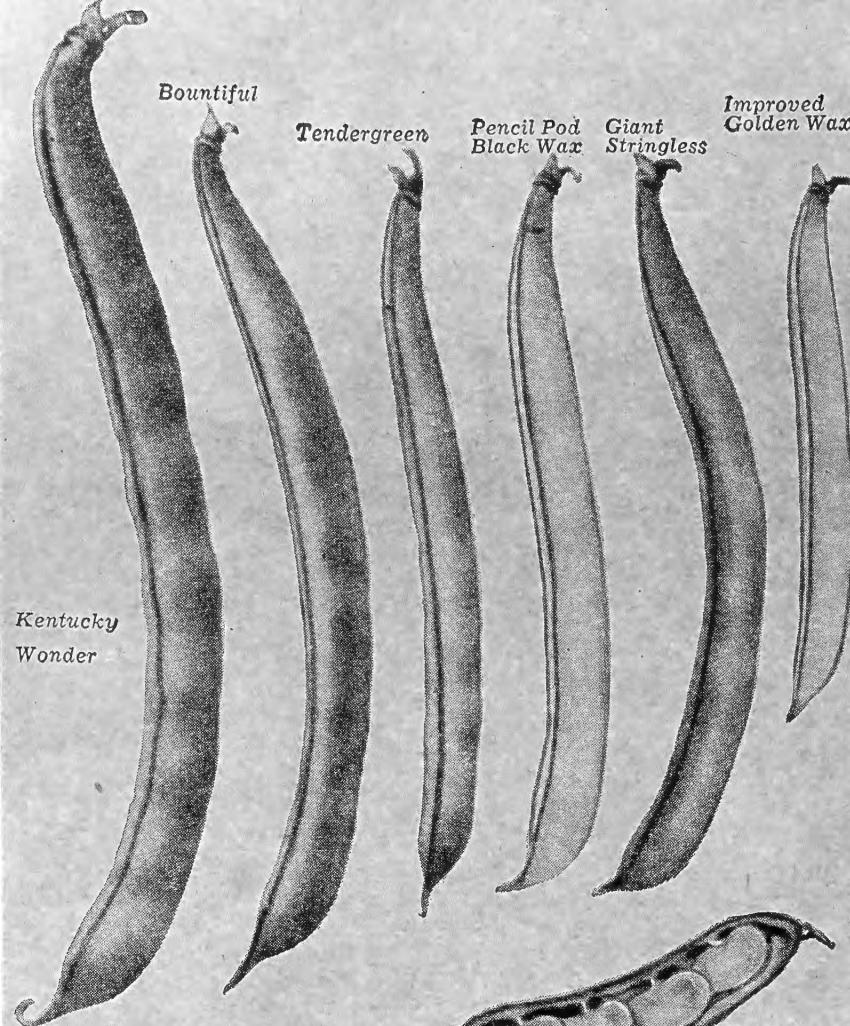
About our selection of vegetable seeds

You'll find a hand-picked list of vegetable seed varieties offered on these pages. They are the kinds we know from experience are the most suited to home gardening.

Of course, you'll find many longer lists than we've given you here. But out of the many thousands of varieties available, we've simply chosen the best of the lot for quality, yield, and your own gardening needs.

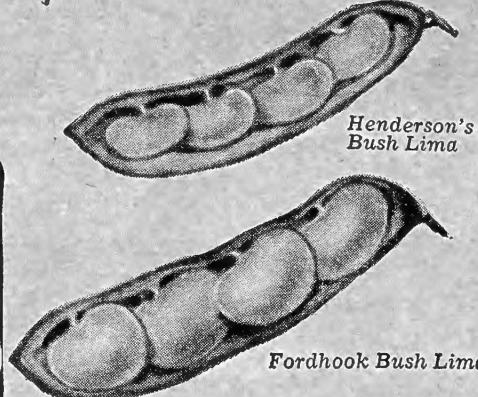
If there should be some varieties you want, and can't find listed in this book . . . ask us about them.

We can either supply what you want . . . or get it for you.

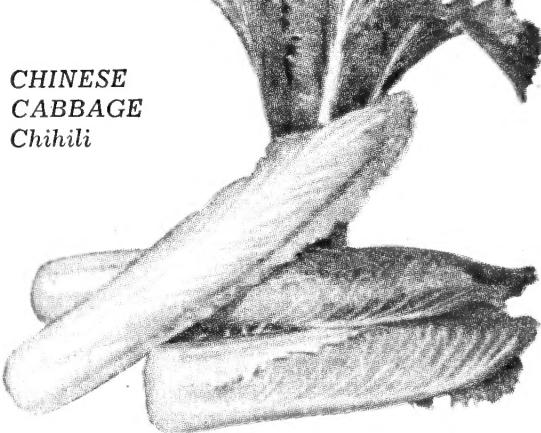


**TRUE-TO-SCALE
ILLUSTRATIONS**

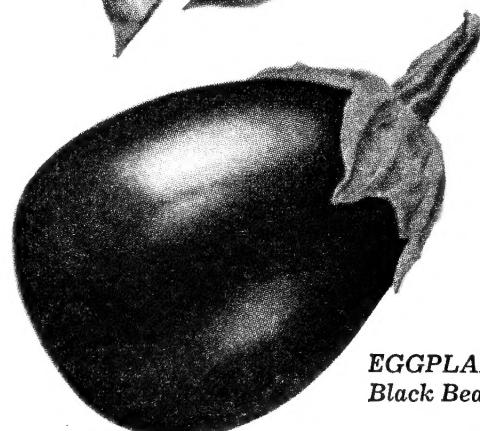
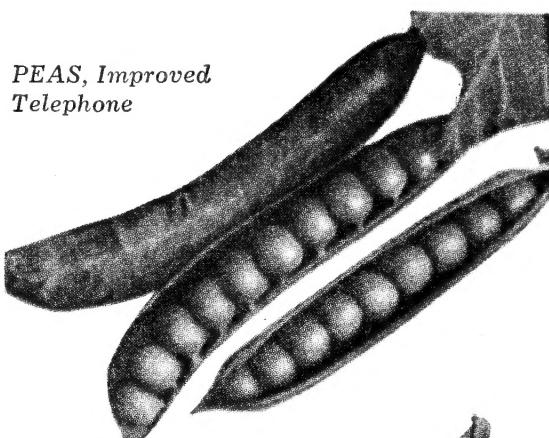
showing correct
comparison of
size and form



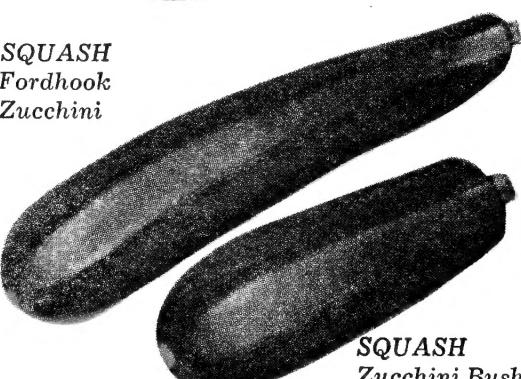
**CHINESE
CABBAGE**
Chihihi

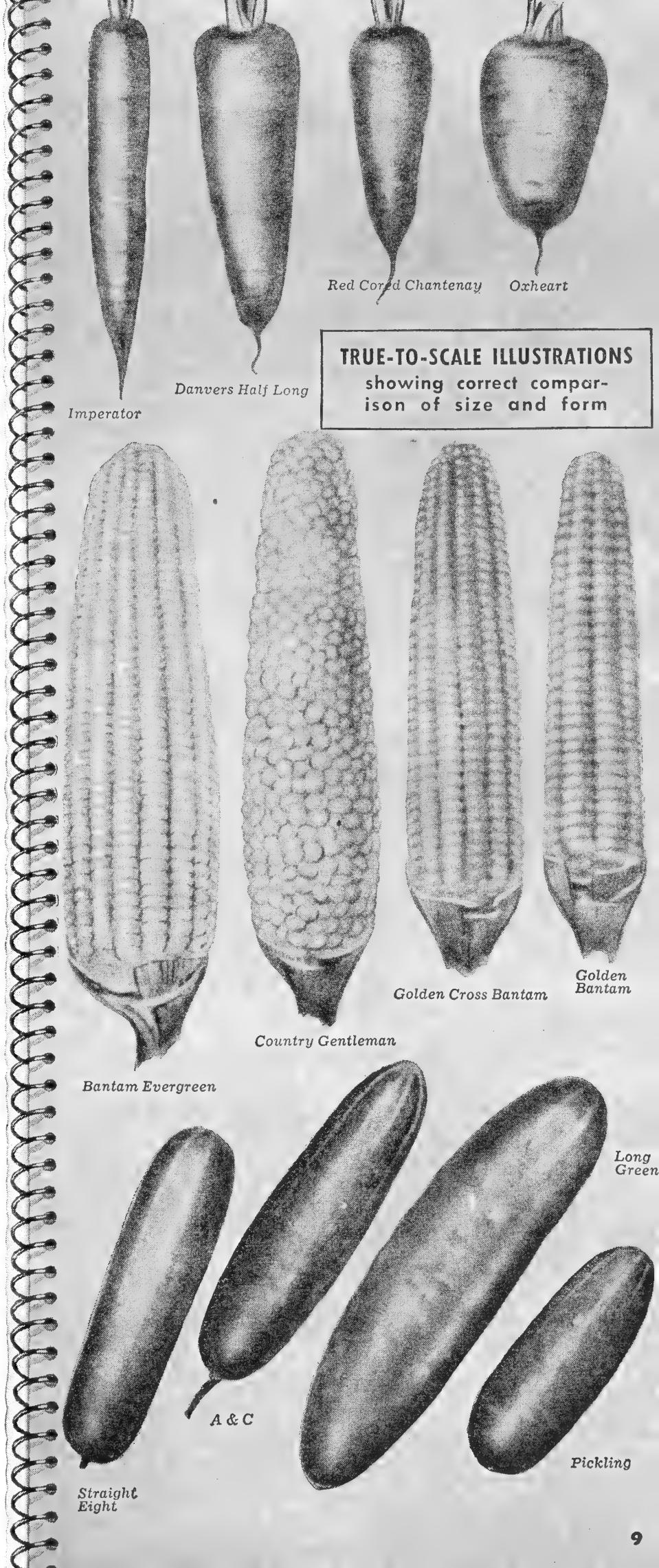
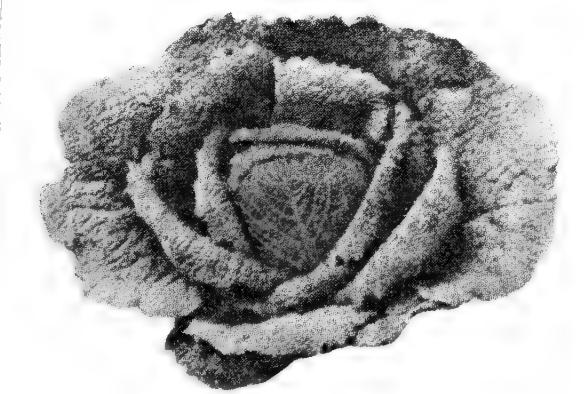
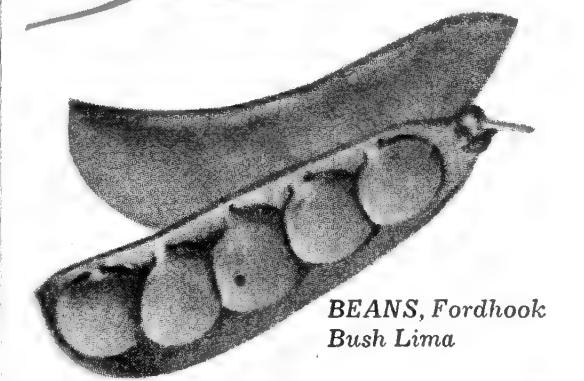
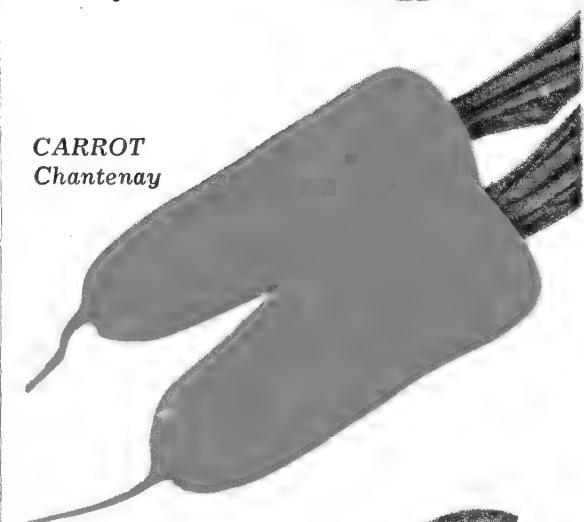
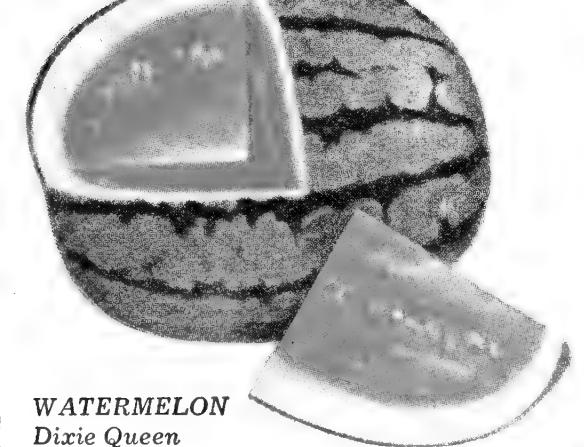


**PEAS, Improved
Telephone**



SQUASH
Fordhook
Zucchini





Give your garden a head start! with big, healthy VEGETABLE PLANTS

This year, treat your family to earlier vegetables by starting your garden with our Specially Selected Plants. These are big, healthy, strong plants that will grow and thrive, and produce abundantly the vitamin-rich, healthful vegetables everyone craves and needs.

We can supply you with most every type of thriving vegetable plant, ready to set out. They are all husky specimens . . . hardy and full of growth. This year, have earlier and more vegetables by setting out PLANTS.

Small Sieva—Plant 10 to 12-ft. tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days.

BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.

Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat, large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.

Soy (Edible)—Plants are extremely productive, vigorous and upright. Beans may be used green or dry. 95 to 110 days.

White Marrowfat—Pods grow 4½-5 in. Well filled with 5 or 6 large white beans. Valued for baking. 100 days.

BEETS

Crosby's Egyptian—Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red top root. Excellent quality, tender, sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet, tender. 68 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular, tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1¼-1½ in. in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

CABBAGE

Yellow Resistant Varieties

Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small round solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. 63 to 65 days.

Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days. **Oxheart or Guerande**—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days. 25c pkt.

CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days. Pkt. 10c.

CELERY

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

CHICORY

Witloof (French Endive)—Compact, blanched head. Crisp, broad leaves having pleasant sharp flavor. Must be reset in cold frame or greenhouse in north. 140 to 160 days.

Large Rooted (Magdeburg)—Dried roots are roasted and mixed with ground coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long, tapered from 2 in. at top. 120 days.

COLLARD

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us. Let us help you to increased yields and increased enjoyment.

Golden Cross Bantam—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana—1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. 87 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

CARROTS

Chantenay, Red Cored—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

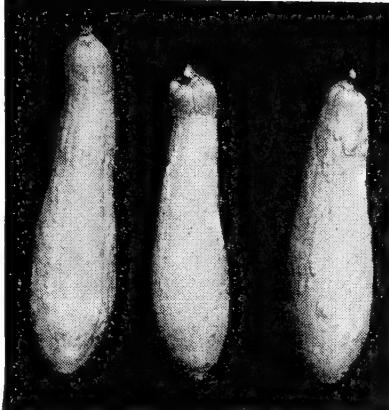
Imperator—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright

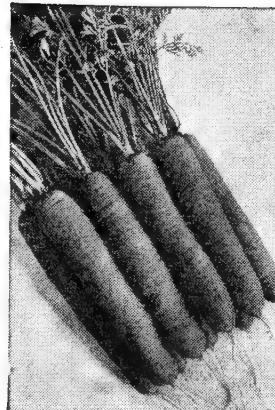
All Vegetable Seeds

**10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED**

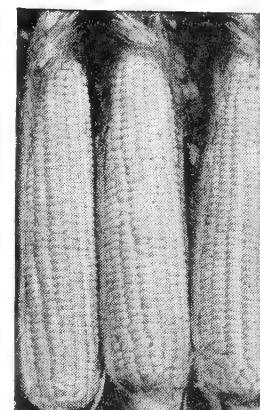
In bulk quantities at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



CARROT Nantes



CORN Ioana

Marcross—An early wilt-resistant yellow hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

Stowell's Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8 in. long, 8 rows. Cylindrical straight rowed. 88 days.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, slender, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet and of very fine flavor. 80 days.

POP CORN

South American—Large eared yellow sort, enormous when popped. 100 days.

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass—Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

CUCUMBER

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10 in. long, tapered both ends, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Early White Spine (Extra Early)—Deep green, practically free from ridges. 7 in. long. Vines produce freely. 55 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

National Pickling—Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight, w.s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selec-

tion. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

ENDIVE

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarole—Large broad leaves forming immense round plants up to 16 in. across. Easily blanched. 90 days.

Full Heart Batavian—An improved and earlier Escarole. Large leaf, thick head. Leaves crisp and tender. 88 days.

Large Green Curled or Giant Fringed Oyster—Leaves large. Finely cut and curled. Rich green color but blanches to a creamy white. 65 days.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

Dwarf Siberian—Hard and productive. Bluish green foliage. Leaves large and spreading. 65 days.

KOHLRABI

White Vienna Early—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

Especially RECOMMENDED

PEPPER, World Beater

A large, handsome pepper that grows to 5 in. long, 3½ in. diameter. Three- or four-lobed, with very thick, mild and sweet flesh. Fruit is glossy green changing to dull red when ripe. Plants are vigorous and productive.



LEEK
Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE

Cos or Romaine

Dark Green Cos—Self folded loaf-shaped head. White leaves with faint tinge of green. Very crisp. 84 days.

White Paris or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green, loaf-shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

Head

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall. 85 days.

Loose Leaved Varieties

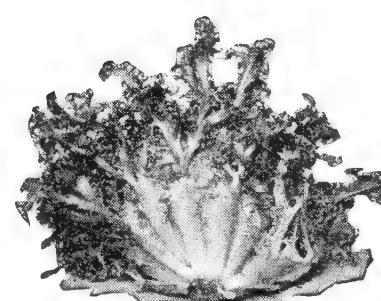
Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Chicken—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding. 40 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

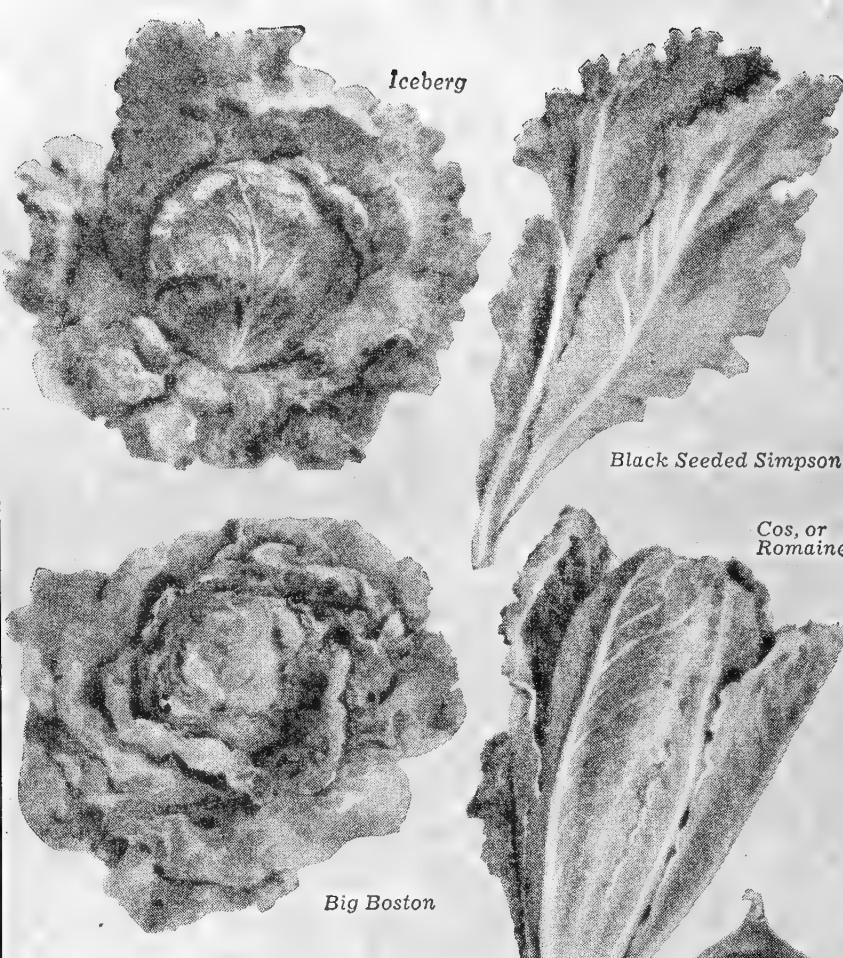
Prize Head—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled, crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

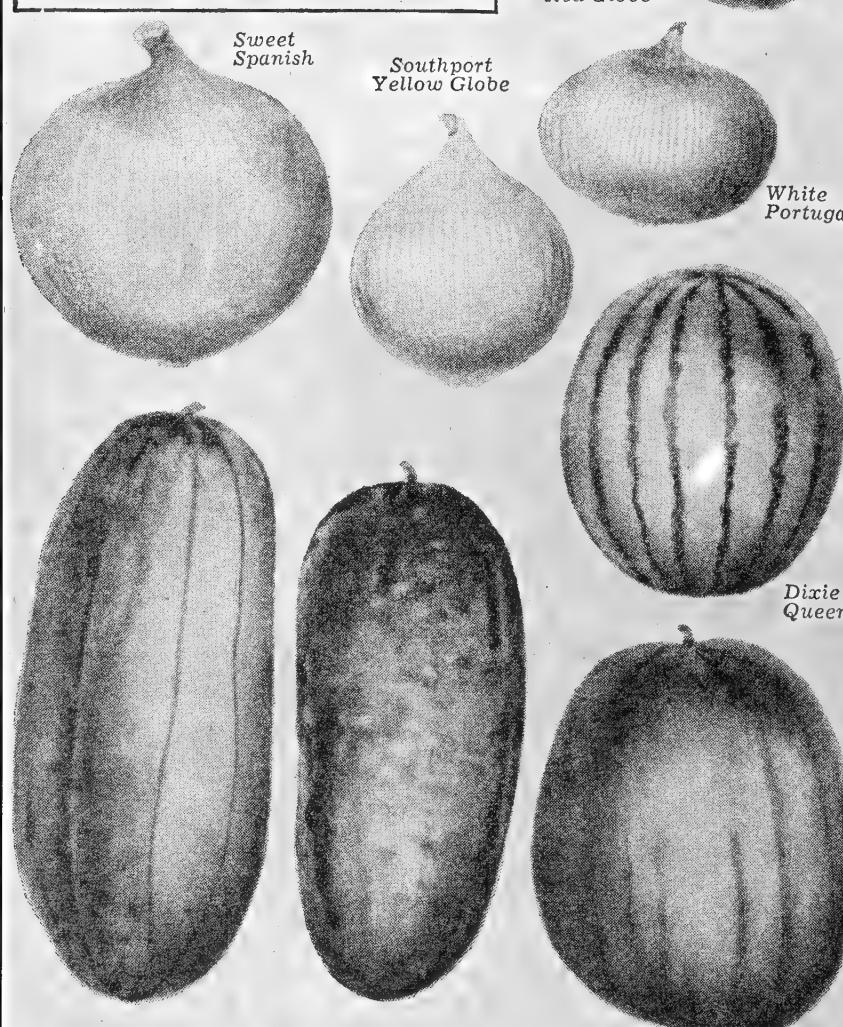


ENDIVE, Deep Heart Fringed

Favorite of French chefs for green salads. This improved strain has full, deep, compact heart and thick, green leaves curled at the edges, blanched at the center. Can be sown early, as soon as ground can be worked, or later for main crop.



TRUE-TO-SCALE ILLUSTRATIONS
showing correct comparison of size and form



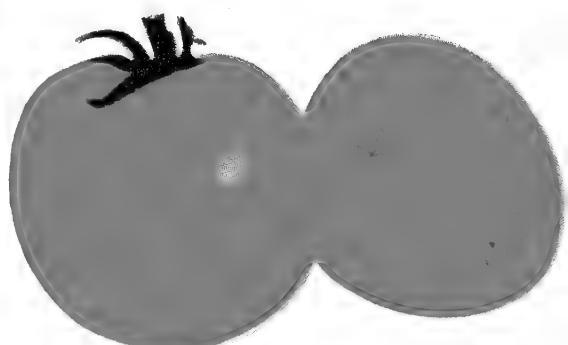
Kleckley's Sweet

Tom Watson

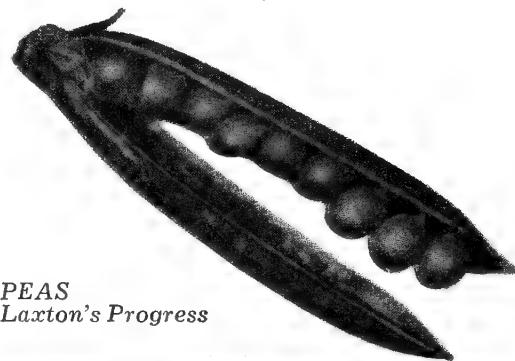
Stone Mountain



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield

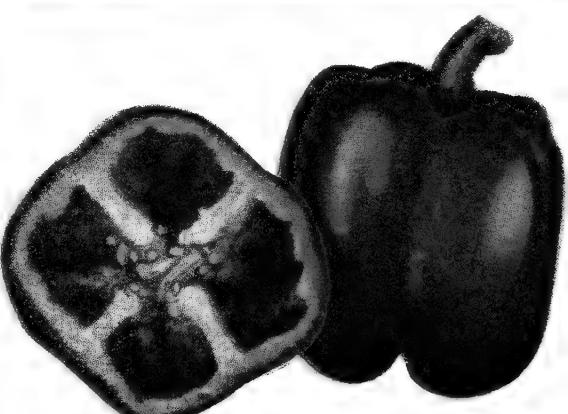


TOMATO, Rutgers

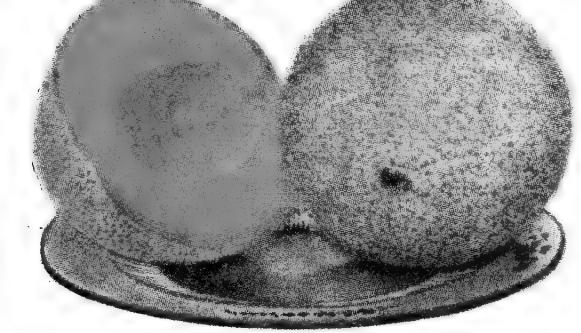


PEAS
Laxton's Progress

THIS YEAR
it's FLOWERS, too!
Vegetables? Of course! They grow dollars in return for pennies! They're your duty! But in a world longing for peace, grow flowers, too. The world needs beauty... now more than ever!



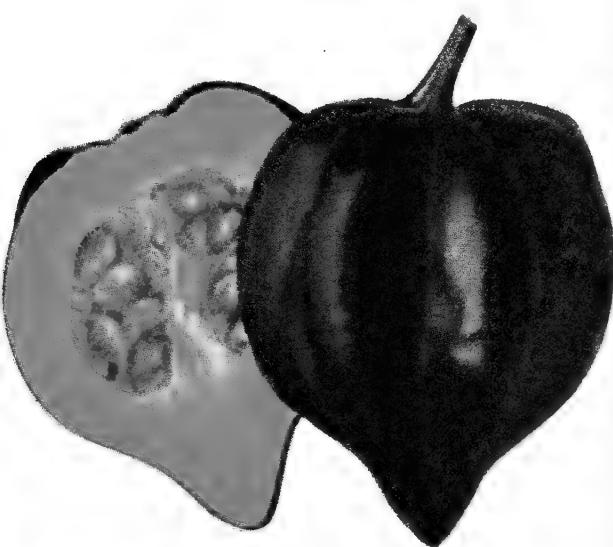
PEPPER, California Wonder



MUSKMELON, Hale's Best No. 36



LIMA BEAN
Baby Bush



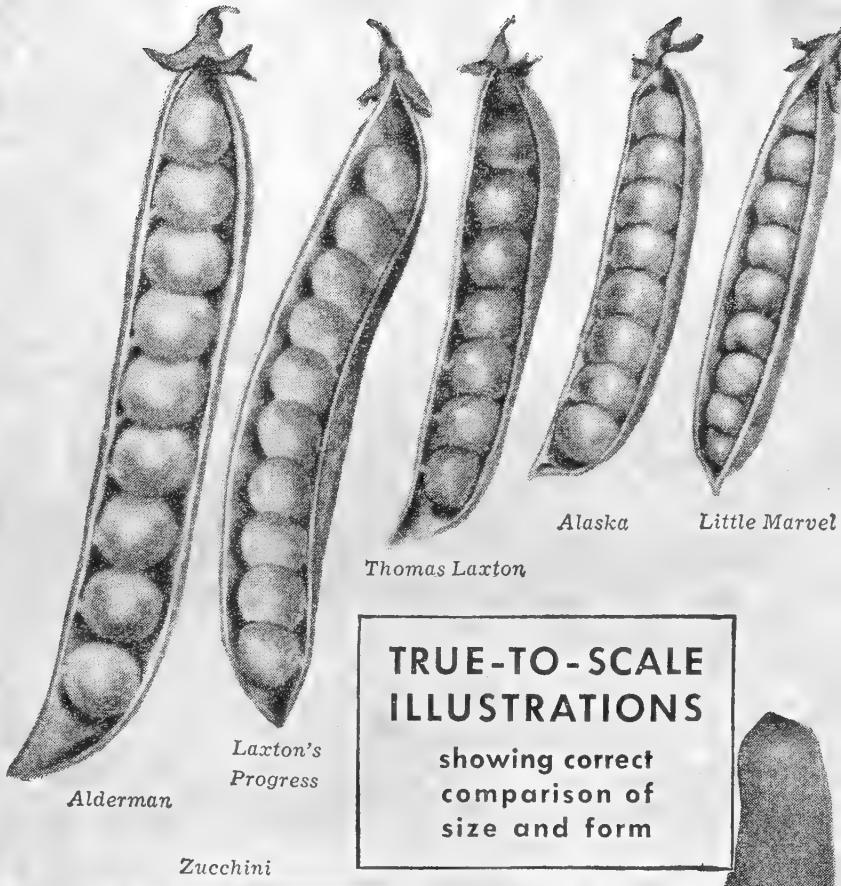
SQUASH, Table Queen or Acorn



SWEET CORN
Golden Cross
Bantam

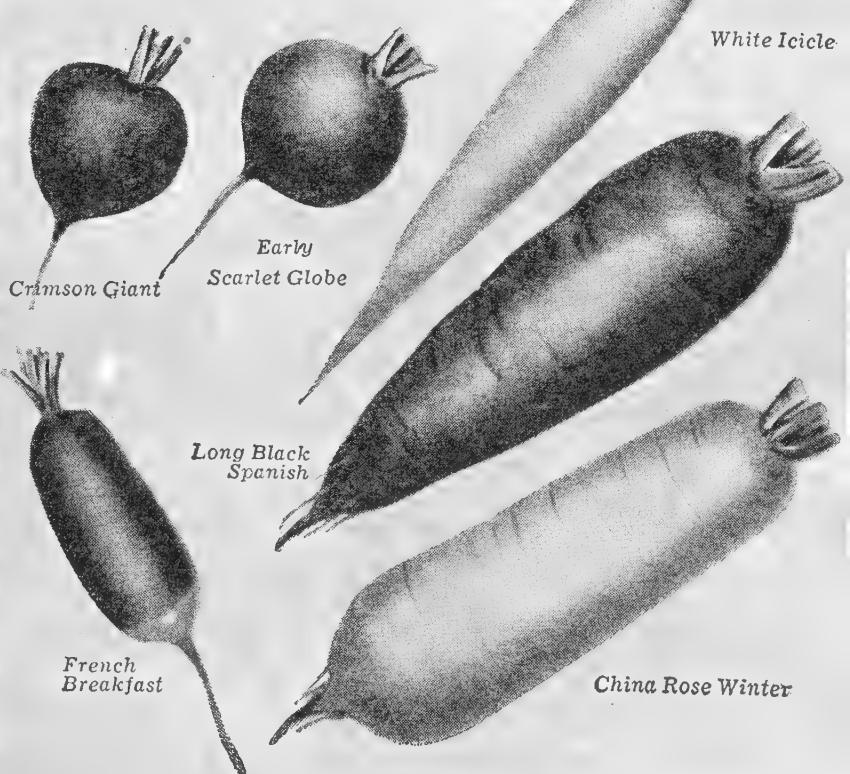
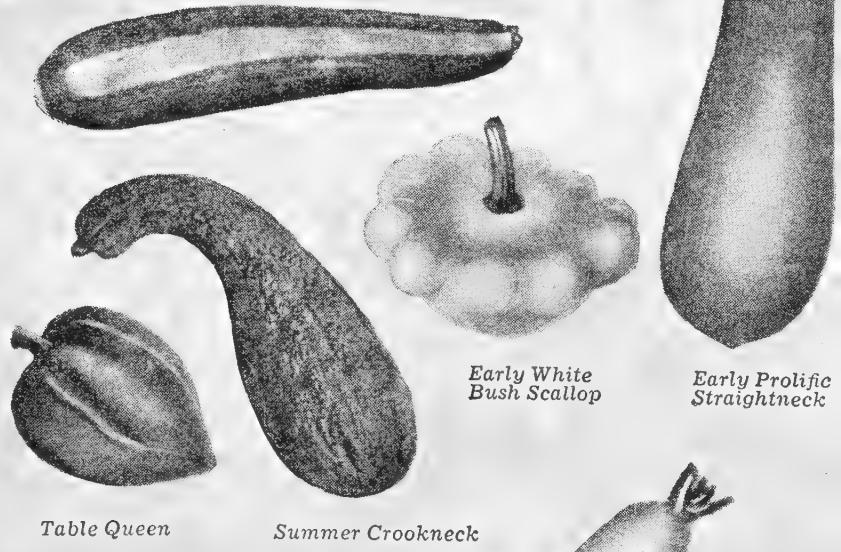


BEANS, String-
less Green Pod



TRUE-TO-SCALE
ILLUSTRATIONS

showing correct
comparison of
size and form



MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Bender's Surprise—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best, No. 36—An improved strain. Early, uniform, oval, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon flesh. Sweet, spicy. 80 days.

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader. 92 days.

Watermelon

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Early Kansas—New variety, early. Large, oval, dark green with light green striping. Flesh solid deep red; texture fine; tender; delicious flavor. 80 days.

Kleckley's Sweet—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled (Long standing)—Popular curled-leaf for spring or fall planting. Pleasing mild flavor and very large. 35 days.

Spinach Mustard or Tendergreen—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors. 28 days.

OKRA or GUMBO

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. 50 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. 62 days.

ONIONS

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

Sweet Spanish—Pearl-white color, mild flavor. Solid and crisp. Largest of the white onions. 110 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Yellow Varieties

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

Southport Yellow Globe—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excel-

lent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

WHITE GLOBE.

RED.

YELLOW.

PARSLEY

Hamburg or Parsnip Rooted—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12-in. long. Used for flavoring. 90 days.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled. 60 days.

PARSNP

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

PEAS

For increased yield, inoculate! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plant 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

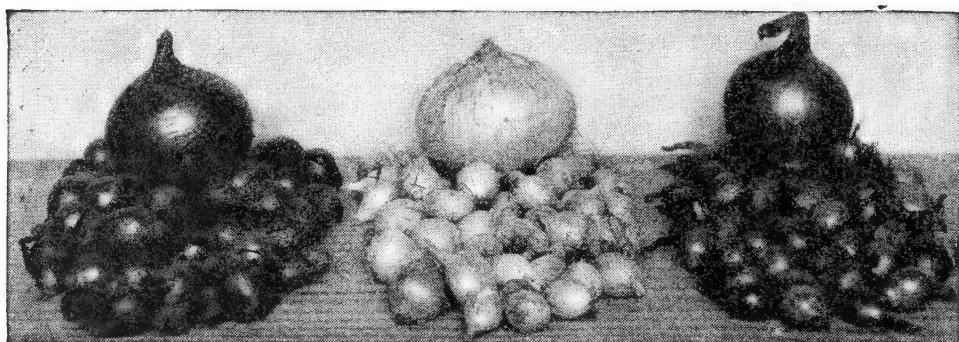
Little Marvel—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

For earlier onions...better onions...plant SETS



Grow Onions from Sets

For the home gardener, growing onions from sets saves labor, makes good results more certain, gives you onions ready to use (as green onions) in 2 to 3 weeks and mature onions about a month earlier than those grown from seed.

Plant as soon as ground can be worked. Set in 12-in. drills, about 3 in. apart, and covered lightly. Cultivate well and fertilize. When ready for use, pull every other onion in the row, allowing balance to mature.

All Vegetable Seeds

10c PER PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

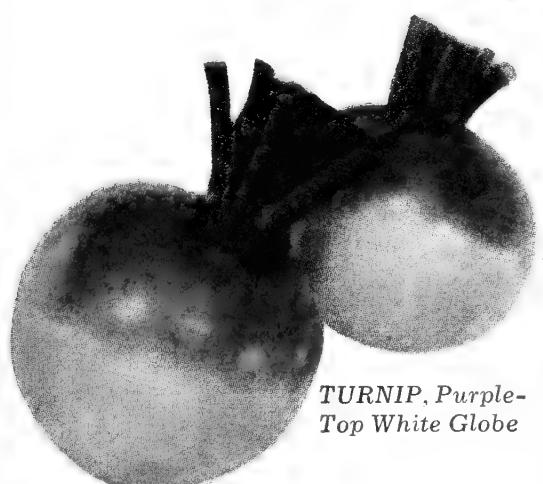
Planting Guide FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS

CARROT
Imperator

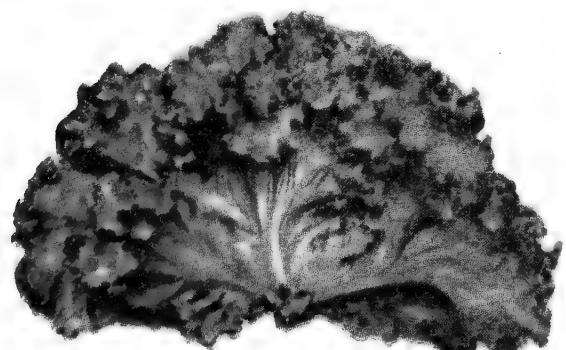


CABBAGE
Copenhagen Market

SWEET
CORN, *Country Gentleman*



TURNIP, *Purple-Top White Globe*



LETTUCE, *Grand Rapids*

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Asparagus	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Beans, Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 30	24	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	35 to 50 head	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Chinese Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	$\frac{1}{2}$	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 qts.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cauliflower	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	75 to 100 fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Dill	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Kale	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	$\frac{3}{4}$		1 pkt.
Lettuce	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	$\frac{1}{4}$	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	$\frac{3}{4}$	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	$\frac{3}{4}$	300 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	$\frac{1}{2}$	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Peas	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	$\frac{3}{4}$	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	18 to 24	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$		1 pkt.
Spinach	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	$\frac{3}{4}$		1 oz.
Spinach, N.Z.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	$\frac{1}{16}$ oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 bu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Turnip (greens)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	$\frac{3}{4}$	20 fruit	1 pkt.

VEGETABLE GROWING CHART

ASPARAGUS. Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered 2" deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1" apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

BUSH BEANS. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

POLE BEANS. Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5' to 8' long should be driven into ground in rows about 4' apart with spacing of 3' in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

BEETS. Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

CABBAGE. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

CARROTS. Sow early and thinly—in light, deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout season.

CAULIFLOWER. Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

CHINESE CABBAGE. An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

COLLARDS. Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.

CORN. Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is

well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill. Hoe often, but not deeply.

CUCUMBER. The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

EGG PLANT. Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

KALE or BORECOLE. Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

KOHLRABI. Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

LETTUCE. Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6" apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8" spacing, in rows 18" apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

MUSKMELON. Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

PEAS—Later Varieties Continued

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—Large pods, 4½-in. long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 9 large round peas. Vines about 24-in. tall. A popular main-crop pea. 79 days.

Telephone—Dark podded, most popular late variety. Pods 4½ to 5½-in. long, very large; vine about 40-in. tall. 75 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

PEPPERS—Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

Ruby King—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Hot

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Green Striped Cushaw—Medium size, smooth, crookneck shaped, white with green mottling and stripes. Thick yellow flesh. 115 days.

King of the Mammoths—Largest of the pumpkins weighing 60 lbs. and upward. Yellow skin mottled with orange. Deep orange flesh. 115 to 120 days.

Kentucky Field—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

RADISH

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1¼-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-

RADISH — Continued

in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

White Strasburg—Popular white summer variety. 4 to 5 in. long. Tapered and smooth. Thicker than White Icicle. 40 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9 in. long, slightly tapered. 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Black-skinned, with pure white flesh, crisp, solid and pungent, 7 to 10-in. long and 2 to 3-in. thick. 60 days.

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

Nobel Giant, Thick-Leaved—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very deep green leaves. 45 days.

Spinach seed is scarce this year.

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow—A long Italian squash. 18 to 24 inches long and 4 in. thick. Dark green marked with yellow and light green. 60 days.

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½-in. wide. 53 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Zucchini Fordhook—Honorable mention. Long, slim and very dark green. Bush-like plants small enough for any home garden. Easy to grow. 60 days.

Zucchini Bush—About 6 in. long at edible stage. Flesh greenish-white and tender. 56 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Golden Table Queen—All-America medal 1939. Skin is deep golden, flesh orange, dry, fine flavor and texture.

Table Queen or Des Moines—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Warted Hubbard—Large, very dark green shell and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange and of excellent quality. 120 days.

VEGETABLE GROWING CHART

OKRA or GUMBO. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick pods before they develop woody fibres.

ONION SETS. Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

ONION. Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed crop every 2 weeks during summer.

PARSLEY. Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off all leaves. The new growth will be brighter and better curled.

PARSNIP. Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

PEAS. For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-week intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

For increased yield, **INOCULATE!** Garden peas, like all legume crops, almost always benefit by inoculation. Quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS. Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

PUMPKIN. Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

RADISH. Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the

flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

RHUBARB. Sow in cold frame in spring and transplant into rows as soon as plants are large enough. In fall or the following spring transplant to permanent location in rows 3' to 5' apart each way. Stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

SPINACH. Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

SQUASH. Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

SWISS CHARD. Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

TOMATOES. Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

TURNIPS. For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Thin out when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

WATERMELON. Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



Growing food at home is just plain good sense. Millions of Americans last year found that vegetables F.O.B. the kitchen door taste better than any they can buy. What's more, scientists tell us that only fresh vegetables contain the all-important vitamins in abundance. That is why most of our home gardeners will continue to grow food at home even though the war emergency may seem to be over.

To help you grow better vegetables and to answer the questions that home gardeners asked during last season, we have completely revised our "GARDEN GUIDE POSTS" for this issue of our catalog.

For Veteran Gardeners

Even old timers will find these notes worth saving for the many items of information that every gardener needs from time to time—when to plant, how deep, how much seed to buy, etc.

For New Gardeners

We've tried to make this a pocket encyclopedia of gardening, with all the basic facts you need condensed in the shortest and simplest form possible. Most of your questions can be answered by referring to the information given below.

SITE AND SOIL

Most of us have no choice in either site or soil and must work with what we have, but if selection is possible, keep these principles in mind:

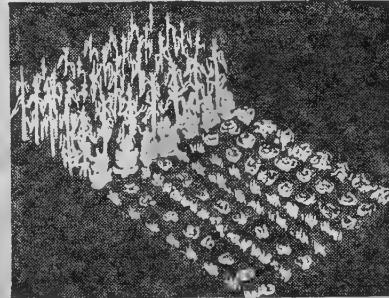
1. Locate the garden in an open spot that receives at least six hours of direct sunlight each day, away from the roots of trees that might rob the soil of moisture and fertility.

2. A rich sandy loam is the best garden soil, but if you have either heavy clay or light sand, the same materials will improve both—decayed vegetable matter—old rotted manure, peat moss, commercial humus or well-rotted leaves.

3. Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.

4. Do apply fertilizer. Apply 30 lbs. of good general fertilizer like 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 to every thousand square feet and you won't have to worry about any deficiencies.

5. Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs together and won't crumble when you apply light pressure, it is too wet to work.

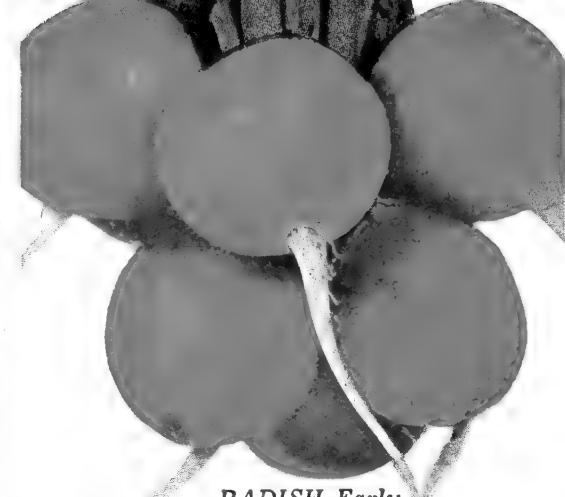


8 KEY POINTS IN YOUR PLANNING

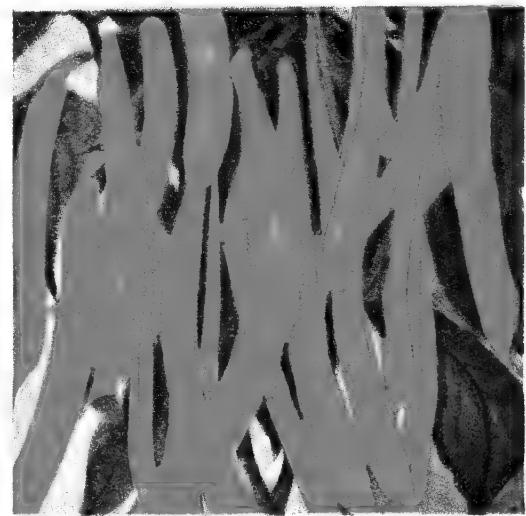
1—On level ground, you can run rows either east and west or north and south. If east-and-west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. On sloping ground, the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all your plant food and much of your topsoil will go down the hill when it rains.

2—Divide the garden into three sections if possible, (1) Root vegetables (2) Leaf vegetables and (3) Fruit vegetables. By switching these three groups every year you avoid many soil-borne diseases and insects and get better use of fertilizers. This isn't absolutely necessary, but it is one of those details that the smart gardener watches.

3—Plan to use your garden full time. To do this, you'll need catch crops, intercrops (also called companion crops) and succession crops. Catch crops are early vegetables, like spinach, that you grow very early before a crop like late cabbage is set out. Intercrops are planted between the rows of larger vegetables, like head lettuce between rows of Broccoli. Succession crops are catch crops in reverse—they follow early crops. For instance, Chinese cabbage will mature fine heads if planted after an early crop of peas has been taken off.



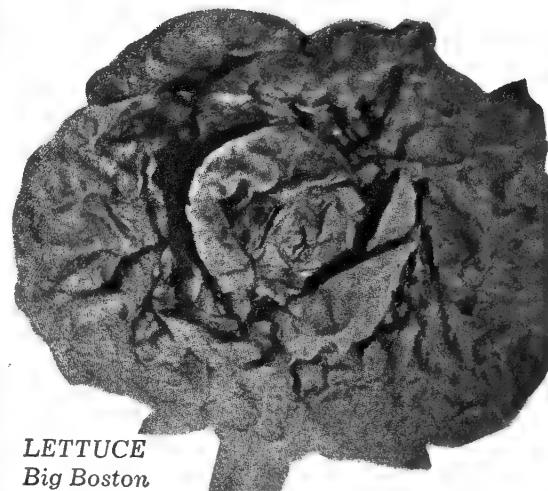
RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip



BEANS, Golden Wax



BEET, Detroit Dark Red



LETTUCE
Big Boston

TOMATOES

Beefsteak — Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best — Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

Earliana or Spark's Earliana — Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days. **Golden Queen** — Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines, medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

John Baer — Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

Jubilee — Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe — Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Ponderosa — One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard — A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

Rutgers — Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Small Fruited

Red Cherry — Small round fruits, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. For salads and pickling.

Red Pear — Bright red, pear shaped, distinctive flavor.

Red Plum — Resembling a plum in shape. Grown for preserves.

Yellow Pear — Differs from Red Pear only in color.

Yellow Plum — About 2 in. long. Shaped like a plum. Light yellow in color.

TURNIP

Golden Ball — Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe — All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf — Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

TURNIP—FOLIAGE

Seven Top or Winter Greens — Very hardy. The young shoots are tender. Roots tough and unsuitable for food. Popular in the South. 45 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop — Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

4—Avoid growing vegetables your family doesn't like and won't eat, but be sure to include plenty of those they do like. If they're fond of beans, for instance, don't be satisfied with a single large planting, but make several smaller plantings at two weeks intervals.

From thousands of reports received from home gardeners on last year's results, Tomatoes, Swiss Chard, Green Beans and Carrots produced the most food with the least effort. Concentrate on these if your space is very limited.

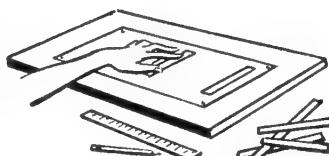
5—In smaller gardens, don't plant space-wasting crops like Potatoes, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn and Vine Squash. On the farm these can be grown with the field crops, saving the more highly cultivated garden space for the more productive vegetables that need closer attention.

Many gardeners last year reported that Zucchini and other bush squashes gave better results than Eggplant and satisfied many of the requirements for vining Squashes.

6—Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

7—Plan to grow enough vegetables for storing and canning. Remember that correct storage begins with planting (see under Storage) so provide for this when planning your garden and ordering seed.

8—Study the chart on page 15. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.



MAKE A PERMANENT PLAN

After the rough sketch has been made, this information should be transferred to a larger sheet with the garden drawn to scale.

A scale of one-quarter of an inch representing one foot works very well, because by using $1/16$ of an inch as three inches, almost any standard spacing of the rows can be shown in exact scale. Save this plan from year to year so you can remember where each crop was. This will enable you to rotate root crops, leaf crops and fruit crops.

With the plan complete, you are now ready to order your fertilizer, seed, tools and insecticides. It is to your advantage to do this as early as you can. Late in the season many desirable varieties may be sold out, deliveries may be slow and clerks are so busy that they can't help you as well.

STARTING SEED INDOORS

Many plants can be started indoors or in coldframes or hotbeds outdoors for earlier crops.

Any gardener can do this, but it cannot be done carelessly if good plants are to be grown. If care cannot be given, it would be better to sow crops like Tomatoes and Cabbage direct out of doors because direct-seeded plants will produce bigger crops than will transplants that have been damaged by high heat and too little water.

Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Peppers and Kohlrabi can be started indoors. Use a box three inches deep and of any suitable size. Space the bottom boards about an eighth of an inch apart to provide drainage. Sift soil and use the coarser part in the bottom, with an inch of fine soil on top. Press around edges of box with a brick or board to firm the soil. Add more sifted soil and draw the straight edge of a lath or ruler across the top to level.

Press furrows about one-quarter of an inch deep into the soil, the furrows spaced about 2" apart. By treating the seed with Rootone, a plant hormone that speeds up germination and increases the strength of seedling roots, better seedlings which will transplant with less loss can be grown. Plant seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart to allow room to lift each seedling without disturbing the rest. After seeding, fill furrow with clean sand or sifted soil and press down soil over entire box until it is $\frac{1}{2}$ " below upper edge.

WATERING AND TEMPERATURE

Use either a small fly sprayer or a rubber spray bulb that throws a fine mist to water the box after planting. If not available, cover surface with burlap and water through this.

Correct control of moisture is the most important single factor in success with indoor seed sowing. Soil should never be saturated, yet must not dry out at any time until seedlings show second set of leaves, when they can be transplanted outdoors if weather permits.

If seeds of several varieties are grown together, keep box at 70 degrees until seeds germinate, but if only tomatoes and peppers are grown, a temperature of between 75 and 85 degrees will produce better seedlings.

Don't start seedlings too soon or they may become long and spindly. Six weeks before time to set out is soon enough to sow seed indoors, and eight weeks if a hotbed or coldframe is used.

BRADLEY'S BULK VEGETABLE SEED PRICES 1945

	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
ARTICHOKE: Green Globe	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.75	\$6.00	LEEK: American	\$0.30	\$0.55	\$0.95	1 lb.
ASPARAGUS: Mary Washington, 2-yr. old roots—25, \$1.25; 50, \$2.10; 100, \$3.50; 250 or more, \$19.00 per thousand.					LETTUCE: Imperial	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb. \$3.40
BEANS, Green Podded, Bush: Bountiful, Black Valentine	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$0.85	\$2.00	Crisp Asice, Iceberg, Romaine... New York No. 12, New York No. 515, Great Lakes	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$1.50	2.10
All other varieties listed .....	.30	.50	.95	2.25	All other varieties listed .....	.20	.35	.70	3.40
BEANS, Pole: Ken. Wonder, Green. Kentucky Wonder—Wax .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00	MUSKMELON: Hale's Best .....	.20	.35	1.00	2.10
Kentucky Wonder—Wax .....	.30	.50	.95	2.25	Bender's Surprise, Emerald Gem, Hearts of Gold, Honey Dew .....	.25	.40	1.10	3.50
BEANS, Lima, Bush: Burpee's, Henderson's .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00	Honey Rock, Rocky Ford .....	.25	.45	1.25	3.75
Fordhook, Baby Potato .....	.30	.50	.95	2.25	WATERMELON: Cole's Early, Stone Mountain, Tom Watson	\$0.15	\$0.20	\$0.60	1.15
BEANS, Wax Podded Bush, Lima Pole, Shell and Field, Edible Climbing: All varieties listed .....	.30	.50	.95	Dixie Queen, Kleckley's Sweet....	.20	.30	.90	1.50	
BEANS, Horticultural Pole and Bush, Shell, Edible Soy: All varieties listed .....	.25	.45	.85	MUSTARD: Spinach, Fordhook Fancy .....	.15	.25	.65	.85	
					OKRA: White Velvet, Clemson's Spineless	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
BEETS: Crosby Egyptian	\$0.15	\$0.20	\$0.70	\$2.50	ONIONS: Ebenezer .....	.35	.65	2.50	7.60
Detroit Dark Red .....	.20	.35	1.00	3.25	Southport Red Globe, White Bunching, White Portugal .....	.45	.85	2.55	7.75
Early Blood, Early Wonder .....	.20	.25	.85	2.90	Southport White Globe .....	.50	.95	2.55	7.75
BEETS: Mangel Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red .....	.15	.25	.75	Riverside Sweet Spanish .....	.50	.95	2.55	9.50	
SWISS CHARD: Lucullus .....	.15	.25	.70	2.40	All other varieties listed .....	.40	.75	2.55	7.75
Burpee's Rhubarb					PARSLEY, Hamburg Rooted, Curled, Plain Leaf .....	.20	.30	.90	2.25
BROCCOLI: Calabrese	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.75	PARSNIP: Hollow Crown .....	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Di Rapa					PEAS, Dwarf: Alaska	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.
White Cape .....	.25	.45	.85	2.75	American Wonder, Mammoth Melting, Radio	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.75
BRUSSELS SPROUTS: Long Island Improved					Thomas Laxton, Dwarf Sugar .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00
CABBAGE:					Nott's Excelsior, Dwarf Telephone, Laxton's Progress, Little Marvel, World's Record .....	.30	.50	.90	2.10
Glory of Enkhuizen, Premium Late Flat Dutch, Savoy Drumhead	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$1.55	\$5.75	Gradus, Laxtonian .....	.30	.50	.95	2.00
Golden Acre, Mid Season, Red Rock .....	.30	.60	1.95	6.95	PEAS, Pole: All varieties listed .....	.25	.45	.80	1.75
Copenhagen Market .....	.35	.60	1.95	6.95		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Danish Ball Head .....	.30	.50	1.95	7.10	PEPPERS, Hot: Bull Nose, Long Cayenne, Hungarian, Wax	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$2.50
All other varieties listed .....	.20	.35	1.35	5.25	PEPPERS, Sweet: Ruby King .....	.30	.45	.80	2.50
CABBAGE, Chinese: Chihli .....	.35	.60			Fordhook .....	.40	.75	1.25	3.75
Wong Bok .....	.30	.50	1.95		All other varieties listed .....	.30	.50	.90	2.50
CARROTS: Imperator .....	.30	.45	1.65	4.65	PUMPKIN: Small Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.
Nantes, Tendersweet .....	.35	.55	1.95	4.65	Connecticut Field, Kentucky, Winter Luxury	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.95	\$1.75
Morse Bunching .....	.25	.45	1.65	4.65	RADISH: All varieties .....	.30	.90	1.50	2.50
All other varieties listed .....	.25	.40	1.50	4.65	SALSIFY: Sandwich Isl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
CAULIFLOWER: Early Snowball	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	SORREL: Narrow Leaf				
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.85	\$3.50	\$14.00	SPINACH: Bloomsdale Long Standing, Victoria .....	.50	.95		
Super Snowball	1.50	2.75	5.25	4.25	Giant Nobel .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25
CELERY: Boston Mkt., Wonderful..	.25	.40	.70		King of Denmark .....	.15	.35	.75	1.50
Giant Pascal .....	.25	.50	.90		New Zealand .....	.20	.35	1.25	2.30
Golden Self Blanching .....	.35	.65	1.20			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
CELERIAC: Giant Prague .....	.30	.50	.90		SQUASH: Table Queen, Acorn or Des Moines	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.85	\$2.00
CELTURE: .....	.35	.65	1.25		Giant Summer Crookneck, White Bush Scallop .....	.20	.30	.90	2.00
CHICORY: Catalogna .....	.25	.40	.70		Hubbard — Blue, Green, Yellow, Warted .....	.25	.35	.95	3.00
Witloof .....	.20	.35	.65		Black Zucchini, Yankee Hybrid .....	.40	.60	1.50	4.50
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.		Buttercup .....	.25	.45	.85	3.00
COLLARDS: Georgia Queen, 1 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.					Butternut .....	.50	.90	2.75	
SWEET CORN, Hybrid:					All other varieties listed .....	.15	.25	.75	
Stowell's Evergreen	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	TOBACCO: Connecticut Field .....	.45	.80		
All other varieties listed .....	.40	.70	1.30	3.00		$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
SWEET CORN, Open Pollinated:					TOMATO: Bonny Best, John Baer, Marglobe, Chalk's Early Jewel	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.55	\$2.00
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.40	.75	1.40	3.25	Pritchard, Impr. Stone, Rutgers .....	.25	.35	.65	2.25
All other varieties .....	.25	.45	.85	2.00	Dwarf Champion, Dwarf Stone, Earliana, Pomodore .....	.25	.40	.75	2.50
POP CORN: Giant Yellow .....	.25	.40			Golden Queen .....	.25	.45	.85	2.50
	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	Oxheart .....	.40	.75	1.25	4.25
CRESS: Curled, Upland	\$0.30	\$0.55			All other varieties listed .....	.30	.50	.90	3.25
						$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
CUCUMBER: Black Diamond, Chicago Pickling, White Spine .....	.15	.20	.65	2.40	TURNIP: Purple Top White Globe, Seven Top	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$1.25
Davis Perfect, Early Fortune, West India Gherkin .....	.15	.25	.80	2.90	Purple Top Milan, Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf, White Egg .....	.15	.50	.85	1.50
A and C .....	.20	.35	1.25	3.20	Snowball, White Globe .....	.20	.55	.90	1.50
All other varieties listed .....	.20	.30	1.00	3.20	Golden Ball, Yellow Globe .....	.20	.60	1.00	1.50
DILL:					Japanese or Shogoin Foliage .....	.20	.65	1.10	1.50
	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.					
EGG PLANT: Long Purple	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.50	RUTABAGA: American Purple Top, Yellow .....	.20	.50	.85	1.60
Black Beauty, New Hampshire Hybrid .....	.25	.50	.90		Budlong's, Macomber .....	.20	.65	1.00	1.60
ENDIVE: Broad Leaf, White Curled Green Curled .....	.20	.30	.90						
Deep Heart, Fringed .....	.20	.40	1.25						
KALE: Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, Tall Scotch .....	.40	.75	2.25						
KOHLRABI: Purple, White .....	.25	.45	.80						

Bradley's Good Flower Seeds IN BULK

AGERATUM, Blue Cap, 1/16 oz. 45c; 1/8 oz. 80c.

Blue Perfection, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

Fairy Pink, 1/32 oz. 35c; 1/16 oz. 60c.

Midget Blue, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

ALYSSUM, Carpet of Snow, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. 85c.

Little Gem, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

Lilac Queen, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

Saxatile, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

Violet Queen, 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon), Maximum Giant Rust Resistant, 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 oz. \$1.75.

Majestic Giant Flowered, Semi-tall, 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

Half Dwarf, all colors, 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 80c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Mrs. Scott Elliot's—Long-Spurred, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

ASTERS, California Giants Improved, all colors, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$2.75.

American Branching, all colors, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00.

Giant Crego Wilt Resistant, all colors, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; 1 oz. \$2.25.

Queen of the Market, all colors, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Centaurea), Blue Boy, 1/4 oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

Jubilee Gem, 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00.

Blue; Red Boy; White, 1/4 oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

Mixed, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff), 1/2 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper), Double, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus), 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

BRACHYOME (Swan River Daisy), 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold), Campfire Improved, Sunshine, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

Orange King, 1/2 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 40c.

Orange Shaggy, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. 90c.

Mixed, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed), Tall, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell), Cup and Saucer, all colors, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

Single, all colors, 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Double, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

CANDYTUFT, Umbellata, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1 oz. 70c.

White Hyacinth, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

Perennial, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus), 1 oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c.

CARNATION, Chaubaud's Giant, all colors, 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.15.

Giant Marguerite, all colors, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

CLEOMES, Pink Queen, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

COSMOS, Early Giant Single, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c.

Double, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25.

Orange Flare, 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

Sensation, White, 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 80c.

Sensation, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00.

DAHLIA, Unwin's Ideal Bedding, 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur), Bellamoxum (Dark Blue), 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

Pacific Giants, Hybrids, 35c; 1/32 oz. \$1.00; 1/16 oz. \$1.75.

Wrexham Hybrids, Hollyhock Strain, 1/16 oz. 70c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.

DIANTHUS (Pinks), Sweet Wivelsfield Hybrids, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy), 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1 oz. 70c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS (Marvel of Peru), Mixed, 1 oz. 20c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis), all colors, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower), Double, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 40c.

Perennial Monarch, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. 90c.

GLOBE AMARANTH, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. 75c.

GODETIA (Satin Flower), Single, Double, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

GORARDS, Ornamental Varieties, Mixed, 1/2 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath), White, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Perennial White, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

HOLLYHOCK, Double, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush), 1/2 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 45c.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, Mixed,—

Blue Spire, 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

Stock Flowered, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

LINUM (Flax), Scarlet, 1/2 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c.

Perennial Blue, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace, 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

LUPINE, King Mixed, 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.

Russell, 1/8 oz. 70c.

All Flower Seeds 10c per Packet

unless otherwise noted

MORNING GLORY, Pearly Gates, 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.

Heavenly Blue, Scarlett O'Hara, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

MOON FLOWER, 1/2 oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c.

MARIGOLD, Butterball, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

Burpee's Gold, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

Dwarf Royal Scott, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

Early Sunshine, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

French Dwarf Harmony, Double Hybrids, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

French, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

Gigantea Sunset Giants, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

Guinea Gold, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

Goldsmith, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

Mammoth Mum, 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

Spry, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

Yellow Supreme, 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

NASTURTIUM, Double Glorious Gleam Hybrid, Dwarf, Mixed, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Golden Globe, Dwarf, Double, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Golden Gleam, 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Gem (Dwarf, Double), all colors, 1 oz. 45c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

Tall, Mixed, 1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

Scarlet Gleam, 1 oz. 45c; 4 oz. \$1.25.

NICOTIANA, 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

PANSY, Swiss Giants, 25c; 1/16 oz. 75c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 oz. \$2.25.

Giants, Mixed, 1/16 oz. \$1.00; 1/8 oz. \$1.75; 1/4 oz. \$3.25.

PHLOX, Drummondii, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

PETUNIA, American, Burpee's All Double, 50c.

Balcony Blue, Red, Rose, White, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

Burgundy, 1/128 oz. 75c; 1/64 oz. \$1.25.

Dainty Lady, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

First Lady, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

Flaming Velvet, 1/16 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 85c.

Giants of California, Supreme Florist Strain, 20c; 1/128 oz. 85c; 1/64 oz. \$1.50.

Glow, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

Martha Washington, 1/16 oz. \$2.00; 1/8 oz. \$3.50.

Radiance, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

Rose Gem, 1/16 oz. 45c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

Rose of Heaven, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

Rosy Morn, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

Salmon Supreme, 1/32 oz. 85c; 1/16 oz. \$1.50.

Single Bedding, Mixed, 1/16 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 85c; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

Twinkles, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

Theodosia, 1/128 oz. 75c; 1/64 oz. \$1.25.

POPPIES, The Emperor (Iceland), 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.15.

Iceland, Mixed, or Art Shades, 1/8 oz. 85c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

Shirley, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

California (see Eschscholtzia).

PORTULACA (Moss Rose), Double, Mixed, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

Single, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

PYRETHRUM, Single, Mixed, 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

SALPIGLOSSIS, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

SALVIA, Bonfire, 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.75.

SCABIOSA, Heavenly Blue, 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

Imperial Giants Blue Moon, 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

Rosette, 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

Mixed, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia), 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum), 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c.

STOCKS, Giant Imperial, 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

Ten Weeks, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

SWEET PEAS, Giant Spencer, 1 oz. 35c.

Giant Ruffled, 1/2 oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c.

Early Flowering, 1/2 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.75.

Perennial, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

SWEET WILLIAM, Double, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

Single, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1 oz. 70c.

VERBENA, Scarlet; Shades of Blue; White, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

Mixed, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE, 1 oz. 30c; 4 oz. \$1.00.

ZINNIA, Cut and Come Again, 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1 oz. 70c.

Dahlia Flowered, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

Exquisite, Dahlia, Flowered, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

Fantasy, Star Dust, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

Fantasy, Mixed; Giants of California, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

Lilliput Pastel, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. 85c.

Lilliput Valencia, Mixed, 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

Linearis, 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

Mexicana, 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Midget Tom Thumb; Navajo, Mixed, 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

Scabious Flowered, 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Super Crown O' Gold Pastel, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

Super Giants, 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

Will Rogers, 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

BRADLEY'S 1945 PRICES

GLADIOLUS

Betty Nuthall
Charles Dickens
Debonair
Dr. F. E. Bennett
Dream O' Beauty
Giant Nymph
Golden Dream
La Paloma
Maid of Orleans
Mother Machree
Red Phipps
Shirley Temple
3 bulbs, 25c; Dozen, 75c
Per 100, \$5.00

Commander Koehl
Margaret Fulton
Minuet
Pelegrina
Picardy
Vagabond Prince
Wasaga

3 bulbs, 30c; Dozen, 85c
Per 100, \$6.00

Bagdad

3 bulbs, 20c; Dozen, 65c
Per 100, \$4.50

LILIES

"Regale"
35c each; \$3.60 doz.

TUBEROSES

"The Pearl"
3 for 25c; 85c doz.

BEGONIAS

Tuberous rooted, single
and double
25c each; \$2.75 doz.

CANNAS

Hungaria, King Humbert,
Yellow King Humbert,
President
25c each; \$2.50 doz.

CALADIUMS

Fancy Leaved
Elephant's Ear
30c each; \$3.25 doz.

DAHLIAS

Decorative Type

Avalon, Jersey Beauty,
Jane Cowl, Jersey Beacon
30c each; 3 for 75c

Thomas Edison, Kentucky,
White King
35c each; 3 for \$1.00

Mrs. I. D. Ver Warner
25c each; 3 for 65c

Monmouth Champion
40c each; 3 for \$1.15

DAHLIAS

Pompon Type

35c each; 3 for \$1.00

BULBS AND TUBERS for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS

Avalon—Fine form, bright golden-yellow. Blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet, lighter reverse. Long stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Huge brilliant orange flowers, perfect stems.

White King—Magnificent large blooms, pure snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care but reward you with gorgeous, cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.

GLADIOLUS

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large. 6 to 8 florets on tall, straight spike. Late.

Beacon—Brilliant, clear, dark rose, with a pronounced blotch. Florets slightly waved and ruffled. One of the best.

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture, large, strong spikes.

Bit o' Heaven—Medium-sized florets of orange with a yellow throat. Tall and straight with 9 to 12 flowers.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, dark scarlet without markings.

Charles Dickens—Bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time, perfect placement.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.

Debonair—LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink, creamy throat blotch. 6-8 medium size blooms.

Golden Dream—Clear, golden-yellow flowers, medium size, tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

Minuet—Beautiful, clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender. Very large flower of heavy substance.

Mother Machree—Smoky lavender overlaid at edge with salmon-pink. 8-12 medium size blooms. Late.

Maid of Orleans—Milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike, 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Picardy—Rich apricot-pink. Florets extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina—Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color. Early. Best dark blue.

Red Phipps—Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall, long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Rosa van Lima—Pure self-colored light pink with many flowers open at one time. Strong, straight stem.

Shirley Temple—Newly developed prize winner. Enormous creamy white flower with deeper cream blotch on lower petals. Tall and lovely.

Vagabond Prince—Iridescent mahogany brown, lighter in throat. Small scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 medium size blooms open at a time.

Wasaga—Clear glowing buff with 4-5 flowers open at a time. Ruffled. Late mid-season.

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal it for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

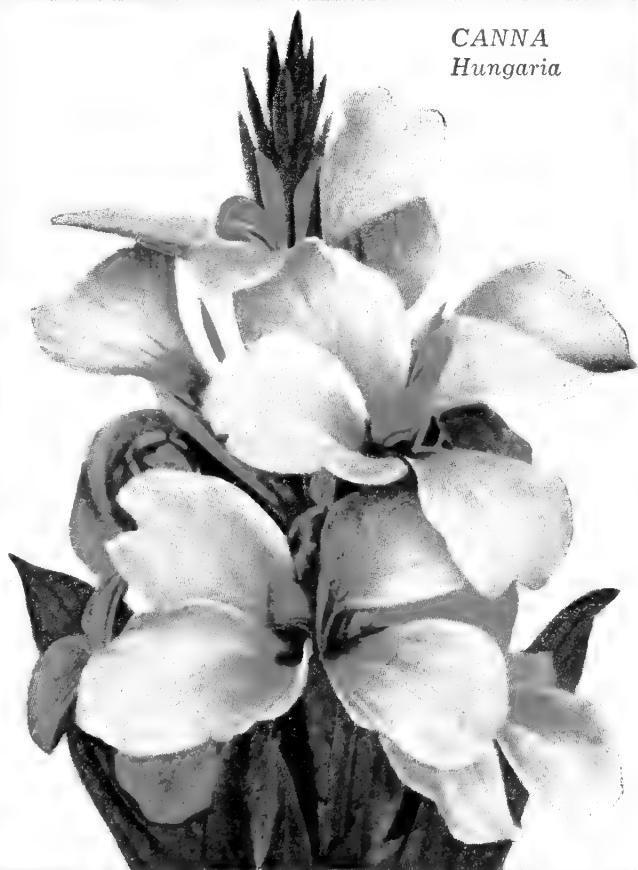


Bulbs and tubers are a good INVESTMENT

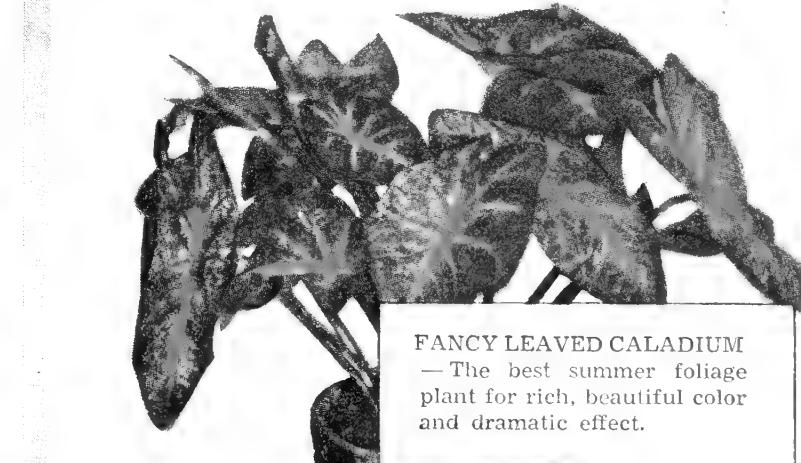
Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers!

Lasting for years...they return your investment over and over...by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

CANNA
Hungaria



DAHLIA, *Jersey Beacon*

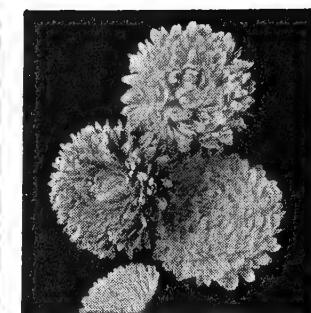


FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM
—The best summer foliage plant for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Flower Seed DEPARTMENT



AQUILEGIA



ASTER
American Branching



CENTAUREA
Jubilee Gem

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (a)—Annual
- (b)—Biennial
- (hp)—Hardy Perennial
- (hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial

♦—Suited to full shade

◆—Suited to semi-shade

For key to cultures see page 31.

AGERATUM (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. Rich, deep blue. 6-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Perfection—Deep amethyst-blue. 9-in. plants.

Midget Blue—1940 All-America. Compact 2 to 3-in. plants. Azure blue. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) ♦

ANNUALS. Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Carpet of Snow—White flowers. Plants about 1½ ft. across and only 3-in. high.

Little Gem—Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.

Lilac Queen—Lavender-lilac flowers, 6-in. plants.

Violet Queen—Dwarf, compact, free flowering. Small, sweetly scented flowers; rich, deep shade of violet. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM (hp) ♦

PERENNIALS. Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Blooms early spring.

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—Brilliant golden-yellow flowers and grayish-green foliage on compact, spreading plants. Favorite for rock gardens. 12 in.

ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a) ♦—Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Sprays of indigo blue flowers; 20 to 24-in. compact plants.

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ♦

(Snapdragon)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Sow early. They germinate slowly.

Maximum (Tallest Varieties)—Rust-resistant. Best for wealth of flower spikes. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Large Flowered (Tall Giant)—A fine strain for bedding or cutting as the

spikes are heavy and long. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Super Majestic (Semi-tall)—Large flowers on semi-tall plant. Rust-proof. A fine mixture of colors in this type. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Half-Dwarf (Large Flowered)—Very good for bedding. Heavy spikes and good length. Large blooms. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (hp) ♦—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½ to 2-ft. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred—Extremely large flowers, wide range pastel colors. Pkt. 20c.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy)

(a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2½-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.

Grandis—Pure white blooms, bluish center with gold band.

ARMERIA (Thrift) (hp)—Rock-garden or edging plant of bright rose or rose and white. Clustered flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Need rich soil, good sun.

American Branching—Most popular. 3½ to 4-in. double blooms. Branching. Plants 2 to 3-ft. Long stems. All colors.

California Giant Improved—5-in. double flowers, with long curled petals; stems 1½ to 2-ft. long. Branching 2 to 3-ft. plants. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Crego (Wilt-resistant)—Flowers 4 to 5-in. double, with ribbon-like petals curled and twisted. Vigorous, branching 2-ft. plants. Long stems. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 All-America. Large 4-in. long petaled double flowers, deep purple blue, almost blackish blue. True, uniform, 12 to 20-in. branching plants. Pkt. 25c.

Queen of the Market (Wilt-resistant)—First to bloom. Nearly round, double, 3-in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18-in., spreading. All colors.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (a) (Centaurea or Cornflower)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Blue Boy—Very fine, fully double. Blue. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—All-America 1937. Compact 1-ft. plants, completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Double, deep pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Deep glowing red. Pkt. 15c.

White—Glistening snow-white.

Mixed—

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff)

(a)—Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. 8 to 10-ft. Prefers warm location. Rapid-growing climber with white flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seed-pods.

BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) ♦—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms midsummer. Clusters of lavender-blue 2½-in. flowers, like tiny parasols.

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (a) (Pot Marigold)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 18 to 20-in. Midsummer to frost. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart.

Campfire Improved—Double 4-in. flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, deep orange, dark center.

Orange Shaggy—All-America 1935. Deep orange, lighter centers; Chrysanthemum-like blooms.

Mixed—

CALLIOPSIS (a) (Tickseed)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Bright varied combinations of color.

Golden Crown—All-America 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.

Tall, Mixed—Finest large and small-flowered varieties.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½ ft. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding. Bushy plants, bell-shaped flowers, white, pink, blue and lilac.

Single—All colors.

Single and Double Mixed—Fine for late summer borders.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (a)—**ANNUALS**: Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms in 8 weeks. Blooms all season if not allowed to seed. Will grow in dry, sandy soil.

All Flower Seeds

10c PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

White Hyacinth—Large heads of pure white flowers.

Umbellata Mixed—Splendid range of colors.

CANDYTUFT (hp)

Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 8 to 10-in. Blooms in early spring and summer. Will grow in dry, sandy soil. Dwarf plants, a mass of flowers, pink, lavender or white.

CARNATION (a)—*Culture I.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Blooms 5 months after seeding. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (a)—*Culture II.* Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits. Grows 6 to 15 ft. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Midsummer to frost.

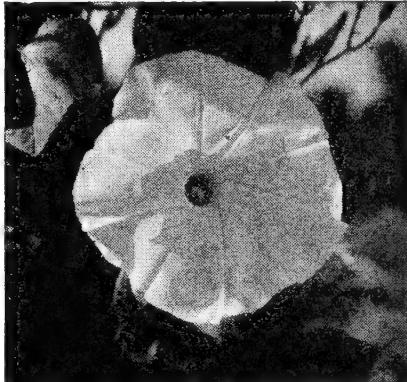
Childsii Type (Chinese Woolflower)—Forms large heads like wool chenille balls of a bright, rich red. Ht. 2-ft.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)—*Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Favorite flower for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. Give plenty of room.

Single Mixed—

CLARKIA (a)—*Culture IV.* Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Graceful, erect, bushy plants, many rosette-like flowers set along stem.



IPOMOEA, Pearly Gates

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a)—*Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 1942 All-America. A tall, attractive border plant, free from insects and disease, with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink, without a trace of blue or magenta. The bracts turn to white before falling. Pkt. 15c.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COREOPSIS (hp)—*Culture VII.* Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Long blooming season. Daisy-like yellow flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)

Culture IV. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Dazzler—Rich deep, velvety crimson maroon Sensation. Immense flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad, heavy, fluted petals. 1943 All-America. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—All-America 1935. Early flowering. Vivid orange blooms, 2 to 3-ft. plants.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large, vivid blossoms. Very free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. 3 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Sensation Mixed—Largest, earliest. 4-ft. tall; flowers up to 5-in. across. All-America 1936.

Yellow Flare—All-America 1942. First yellow Cosmos ever developed. Single, 2 to 2½-in. flowers, produced in great masses on 3-ft. plants. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) (a)—*Culture II.* Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Firmament—New dwarf type, with bushy plants and bright blue color. All-America 1939. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA (a)—*Culture I.* Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Miniature double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bushy 18 to 24-in. plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Giant Pacific Hybrids—Very large, well-shaped florets, tall, slender spikes. Pkt. 50c.

Wrexham Hybrids—Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms all summer.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

DIDISCUS—See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) (a) ♦—*Culture III.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun. Large, silky flowers, red, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink. Lacy foliage.

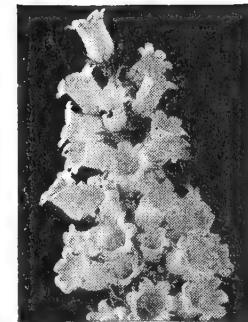
EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

EVERLASTING FLOWER (a)

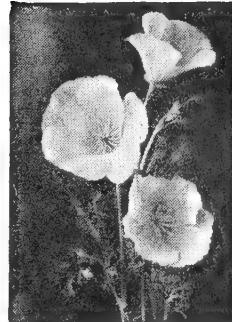
(Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Everlasting or Clover Strawflower)—*Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Retains natural colors when cut in bud and dried. A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried.

Strawflower (Helichrysum)—Large double flowers. Assorted.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a) ♦—*Culture III.* Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Thrives under



CAMPANULA



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

any conditions. Sweet scented. Red, yellow, rose, white, lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) ♦—*Culture VII.* Cover seeds $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Height 3 to 7-ft. Hardy Biennials for tall borders. Tall spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (a) (Blanket Flower)

ANNUALS: *Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms all summer. Needs full sunshine.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

GAILLARDIA (hp)

PERENNIALS: *Culture VII.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Showy blooms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought, heat.

Perennial Monarch Mixed—Large range of colors.

GEUM (hp)—*Culture VII.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny double roses, long stems, prized for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.

GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (Satin Flowers) (a) ♦—*Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist soil and half-shade.

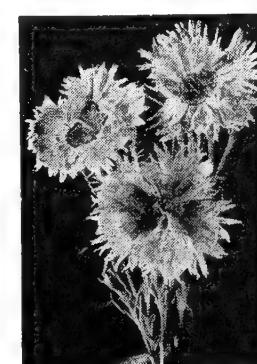
Double Mixed—Long spikes with pom-pom-like blossoms.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a)—*Culture II.* Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Useful climbers, large foliage; singularly shaped. Last years when fully ripened and cured. **Mixed**.

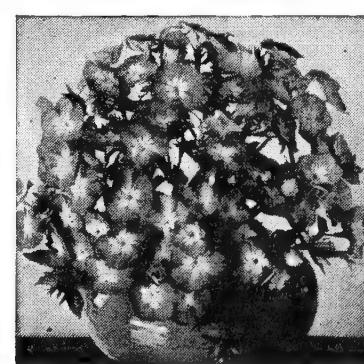
GYPSOPHILA (a) (Baby's Breath)

ANNUALS: *Culture II.* Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms 6 to 7 weeks. Sow two weeks apart for continuous bloom.

White—A pure strain.



DIANTHUS
Single



PHLOX, Rosy Morn



DAHLIA UNWINS
Dwarf Hybrids

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



A vegetable garden only 25 x 50 feet will keep a hungry family of five in fresh vegetables all through the season — with plenty left over for canning.

HOTBED OR COLD FRAME

Normally, these do not pay if used only for growing seedlings, but the advanced gardener will find them useful for protecting plants in fall, for storing winter vegetables or for growing lettuce and radishes until long after they are available in the open garden.

These should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day.

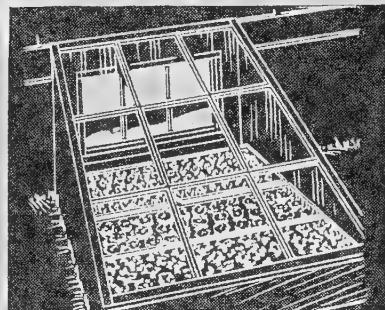
TYPES: Hotbeds can be heated with fresh manure, leaves, electric cables, electric bulbs or through a basement window.

Standard hotbed sash is three feet wide and six feet long, so if sash is purchased, make hotbed of these dimensions. Many gardeners use a storm window after the worst cold of winter is over. Frame should be sloped by making north side six to eight inches taller than south side to catch sunlight and to provide good drainage.

Dig hole six inches larger on all sides than the frame on which sash rests.

flower, broccoli and kohlrabi, allow thermometer to go below 75 degrees.

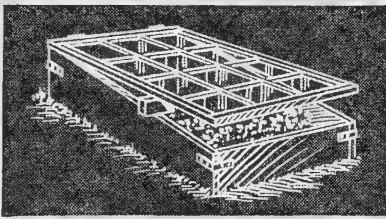
On sunny days ventilate thoroughly, but even on cloudy days a crack of air may be needed to get rid of ammonia odor. Cover glass at night with blankets, old rugs or hotbed mats to conserve heat.



Basement Window Greenhouse

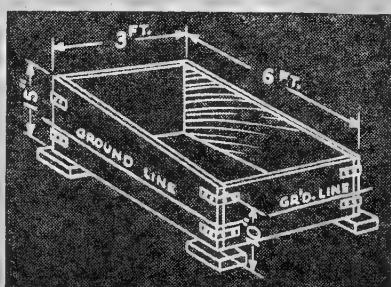
The frame for a basement window greenhouse is made the same as for a manure hotbed, but the back is omitted and no pit is dug. The open back fits against the basement window. The open window both ventilates and heats, so that in most instances no further ventilation will be needed. On very cold nights, a 100 watt electric bulb will keep up heat.

Electric hotbed cables are usually installed over a bed of sand six inches thick, and covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh hardware cloth. Electric lights (two 100 watt lamps for each 3 x 6 sash) can be used and controlled by a chicken brooder thermostat.

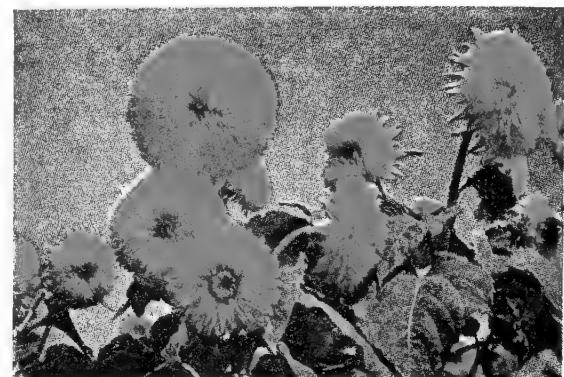


Cold Frames

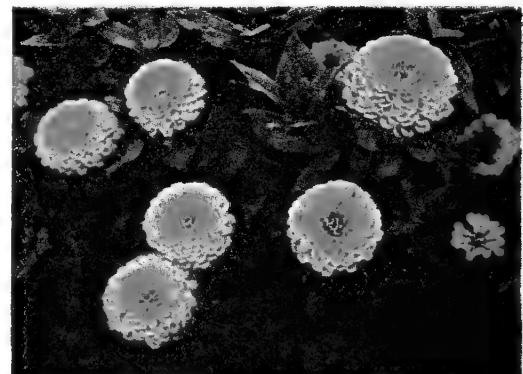
A cold frame is the same as a hotbed without manure or other source of artificial heat. It depends upon the sun for heat, and must be covered with hotbed mats to conserve this heat at night. It can be used only after the weather has warmed up somewhat, but before the danger from late frosts is past. Lettuce and radishes planted in the cold frame a month before frost is expected can be grown until late in the year if the glass is kept covered at night.



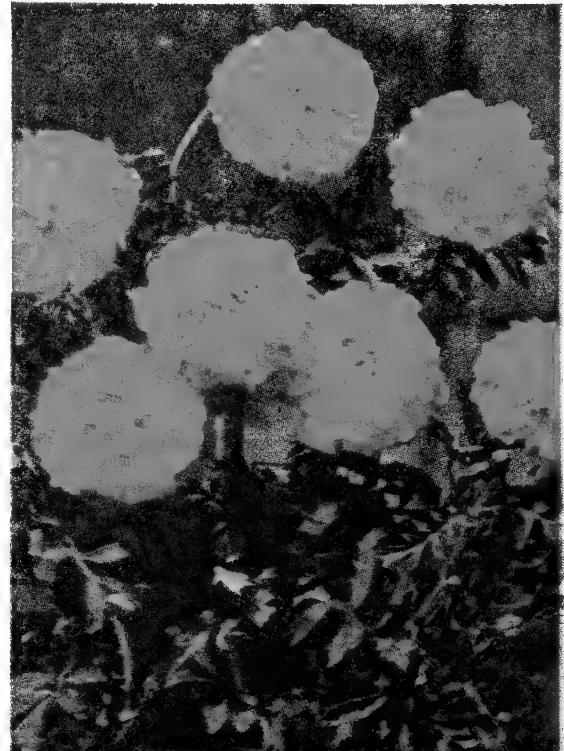
LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Lilac King



HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold



ZINNIA, Dahlia-Flowered Exquisite



MARIGOLD, Sunkist

GYPSOPHILA (hp)

PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Perennial White—Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Sun Gold—New! Huge 100% double flowers, free blooming, 4 to 5-ft. tall. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM—See Everlasting Flowers.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells) (hp)—Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)

Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 5 to 8-ft. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.

Double Mixed—

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3-ft. Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

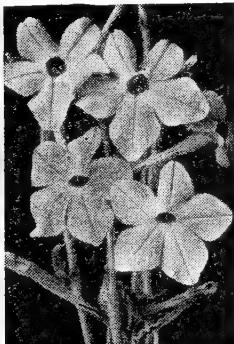
Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2 to 4-ft. Blooms all summer. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage. Keep faded blooms cut.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial—Most desirable blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King, Giant Imperial—Large, double, pure white. Pkt. 15c.



GAILLARDIA



NICOTIANA

Giant Imperial Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—2-in. florets, cutting spike 24-in. or more. Early flowering. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM (a) ANNUALS: Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Need sun.

Scarlet Flax—Brilliant glossy-red flowers on delicate stems. Life of individual flower short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LINUM (hp) ♦—PERENNIAL: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Need sun. Ht. 15-in.

Perennial Blue—Light blue, upright flowers in great profusion all summer.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a)—Culture V. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 4-in. Small, round, compact plants covered with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LUPINES (a) ♦—Culture III. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Midsummer. Prefers light shade. Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, or white flowers. Mixed.

LUPINS (hp)

Russell's Choice Mixed—Wonderful border flower of many lovely colors. Gold Medal winner, 1937. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early and late.

Burpee's Gold—Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Odorless foliage. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Pkt. 15c.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double—All-America 1942. Compact, 6 to 10-in. plants; very early. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Midseason.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants, 24 to 30-in. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent golden flowers with carnation-like petals. Plants 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Double Hybrids—Flowers 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14-in. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon. Earliest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Harmony Type, French Tall Single, Ferdinand—A tall French Marigold with brown rays and golden tufts. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf double French type; about 9-in. tall; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—1943 All-America. Dwarf, compact, very early. Continuous blooming, 6 to 10-in. mound-shaped plants. Flowers to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow Supreme—Sweet-scented, yellow, 3-in. blossoms.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant—All-America 1942. Late blooming. Pkt. 20c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf, with many small spikes of fragrant blossoms. Long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a)—Culture VIII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Plant in a sunny location. Quick-growing vine with dense green foliage and pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (a)

(Ipomoea)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Heavenly Blue—Vigorous, quick growing, with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlett O'Hara—All-America 1939. Rich wine-red or deep rosy crimson blossoms about 4-in. across. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Mixed—A very large-flowered strain with many lovely colors.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

NASTURTIUM (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Prefers sunny location. Thrives in poor soil.

Dbl. Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Sweet scented. Long stems. Compact habit. Many colors.

Golden Gleam—Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms, semi-tall plants.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Dbl.)—Color like Golden Gleam. Dwarf.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery red.

Single Tall or Climbing—May be used for covering fences or trailing over rockwork. A wide range of colors.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a)—Culture II. Ht. 6-in. Dwarf, spreading plants; sky blue flowers, lighter toward center.

NICOTIANA (a) ♦—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spicy fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

PANSY (a) ♦—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6-in.

Swiss Giants—Long-stemmed, especially for cutting. Pkt. 50c.

PETUNIA (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms summer and fall.

Burgundy—A rich wine red with contrasting white throat. Single plain edged.

Dainty Lady—All-America 1936. Large, single fringed, yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. 35c.

Flaming Velvet—Dark red, single, plain edged. Pkt. 15c.

Fluffy Ruffles—A delightful mixture of delicate light shades. Finely fringed and very heavily ruffled so that they appear double. Finest choice for home gardens.

Giants of California, Mixed—A well balanced mixture of large fringed and ruffled flowers of light and dark shades. Suitable for window box or potting.

Glamour—1942 All-America. Huge 5 to 6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 5 to 6-in. tall. First appear double, but as they mature, petals fall back, exposing throat. Plants 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers. dwarf plants.

Rosy Morn—Medium sized rose-pink flowers, white throat. Plants, 1-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Single Fringed, Mixed—Excellent mixture of rich bright colors. Medium size and erect growing.

Single, Plain Edged, Mixed—Special mixture, light and dark shades.

Single, Plain Edged, White—Pure white, dwarf, compact.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., rose, with gold throat; single fringed. Flowers when plant very small. Pkt. 25c.

All Flower Seeds

10c PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



PREPARING THE GARDEN SOIL

A good gardener can be told by the way he treats the soil. No gardener worthy of the name works it when it is so wet that it will pack. Abuse of the soil may ruin it for the entire season. Use the mud pie test already described before digging or plowing.

If your soil is heavy clay, lime added before plowing will help break it up. Even more valuable is decayed vegetable matter of some sort—peat moss, humus, old manure or leaf mould.

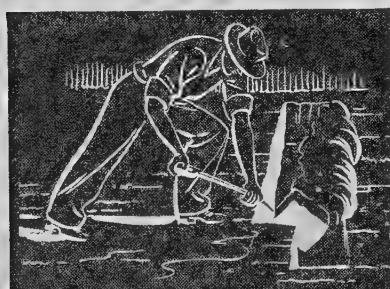
Do not apply fresh manure to green vegetation in spring because, as this decays, it will form a gas that will hurt roots.

If necessary to make a garden on sod, skin off the sod and add it to the compost heap. If the garden is fall-plowed, however, sod can be turned under and will decay fairly well if lime and fertilizer are applied at the same time.

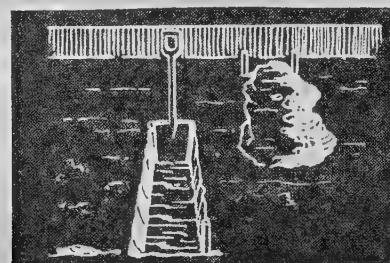
To Dig or Plow

Many a gardener has wasted precious time waiting for a plowman to turn over a garden that could easily be turned over with a spade and would be in better condition than if packed by a heavy tractor. Hand digging, if properly done, is better for a garden than tractor plowing. Larger areas, of course, must be worked by machinery, but if possible, do the final finishing by hand.

The trick of hand spading is to take your time. A good sized garden can be turned over in about a week by working at it an hour a day. When you dig, don't cheat the spade. Drive it straight down, lift the entire clod and turn it completely upside down. Hit it with the back of a spade, and if the soil is in good condition it will crumble.



To be sure that each clod is actually turned over, remove a trench along the beginning of the garden just one spade wide. Then as each spadeful is lifted, turn it over into this trench.



Vegetables? Of course! But this year plant plenty of flowers, too!

The soil removed from the first row is wheeled around to where you plan to finish, and is used to fill the last trench or spit.

Trenching (the method used by these) does not pay for a temporary garden, but should be practiced by home owners who plan to work the same plot year after year. In this method a trench is dug two full spades deep.

Manure or compost is spread over the **top** of the entire garden and also at the bottom of each trench as dug. The second row of soil is thrown into the bottom of the trench and the layer just below it is thrown on top of it. In this way the entire garden is turned upside down and the ground is loose and friable to a depth of nearly two feet.

Because considerable subsoil is mixed with the upper layer, an extra application of fertilizer to the garden after digging is good practice.

From the second year on, the soil should get better and better, even though it is only turned over one spade deep each year.

How Much Fertilizer? What Kind?

Well rotted manure and compost are important to the production of good crops and they do feed plants, but it must be remembered that they do not contain the type of nitrogen that is needed early in the season.

If 30 lbs. of a good mixed fertilizer are applied to every 1,000 feet of garden before digging, and an equal amount applied between the rows about half-way through the season, all of the plant food needs of the average garden can be met.

Always "water in" the summer application to prevent burning.

PLANTING THE SEED

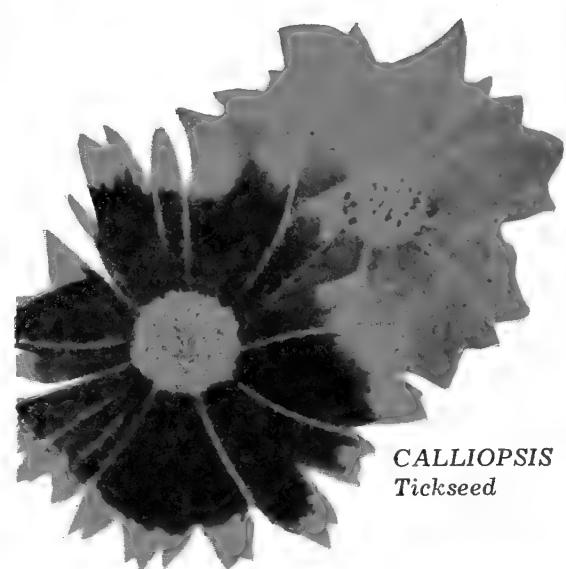
Don't try to make rows without a line or straight edge. Place a stake at each end of the row and stretch a line tightly between them. Make the furrow for the seed with a hoe.

The old theory that seed should be planted deep enough to come in contact with soil moisture still holds, but in dry weather the soil should be watered thoroughly before planting so the moisture will be right at the surface. If the row is then covered with a board until the seed germinates, it will not be necessary to bury the seed even though the weather is dry.

Fine seed (onion, lettuce, cabbage, etc.) should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Medium seeds (okra, spinach, cucumber) 1" deep. In heavy soils, beans, squash, onion sets and peas need not be covered more than 1" but the soil must be moist. In lighter soils, 2" is deep enough.



STRAWFLOWER, Everlasting



CALLIOPSIS
Tickseed

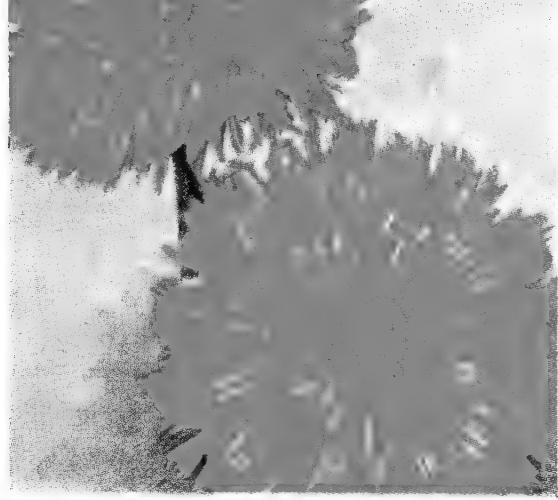


GODETIA, Mixed



ZINNIA
Harmony
Type

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy



MARIGOLD, Harmony
Type, French
Tall Single



MARIGOLD, Guinea Gold

(Below) GAILLARDIA



SEED PLANTING (Cont'd)

One of the common errors in planting squash, melon, cucumber, etc., is to assume that a hill really is a hill. Actually, a hill is a hole, since these vine crops are planted in depressions about 2" below the surrounding surface to catch water. Incidentally, all vine crops love humus or well-rotted manure. If they can be planted in depressions filled with soil in the top of a compost heap, they will produce extravagantly.

Good seed germinates freely, so it is a mistake to plant it too thickly. This is especially true if it is treated before planting with ROOTONE, which speeds up germination and root growth.

How to plant fine seed

In planting fine seed, tear off one corner of the packet and, if Rootone is used, drop in a pinch and shake. The seed can be tapped out of the torn corner of the packet one at a time. Fine seed is often mixed with dry sand so that it will spread out better, but this will only work if seed is not more than twice the size of the sand grains.

Large seeds should be poured out of the packet into a cup or bowl so that they can be dropped individually into the furrow. Beans and peas should be treated with a legume inoculation before planting, even if this was done last year. Improved legume cultures are constantly being propagated in the laboratories and give superior results to natural inoculation.

TIME OF SOWING

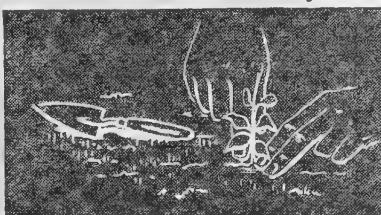
The danger from frost or cold and wet weather varies so much that exact dates are impossible to give. However, the following natural calendar will tell when various crops are to be planted.

FULLY HARDY CROPS: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, or when the farmer plants oats. In some years crocuses and snowdrops may be in bloom at this time, but if the ground is ready sooner, plant anyway. These crops include lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips. Also round-seeded peas.

HARDY CROPS: When the daffodils and earliest tulips bloom, or when maple trees are in full flower, plant these: Beets, wrinkled peas, Swiss chard, and onion sets.

TENDER CROPS: When the Lilacs, Darwin Tulips and Apple Blossoms are in full bloom, plant these: Bush beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, and squash are included.

TROPICAL CROPS: When the petals on apple blossoms will have fallen and the tall late irises are in full bloom plant: Okra, Lima beans, Pole beans, muskmelons and cucumbers, and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. These can't stand frost and should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled.



TRANSPLANTING

Seedlings can be transplanted any time after the second pair of leaves has formed, provided the weather is suitable.

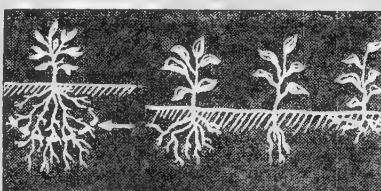
The effects of "hardening off" seedlings by exposing them to cool air is not very effective; even a fully hardened cabbage plant will lose its frost resistance if subjected to warm weather for four or five days. Therefore, even in the case of crops that are seeded very early, seedling plants should not be set outdoors until the weather is warm and settled.

Cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower can go out when sweet corn is planted, and tomatoes and peppers after apple blossom petals fall.

Wet the soil around seedlings thoroughly before planting out. Select a cloudy day so the direct sun won't wilt the plants. Dig with a ball of soil that contains as many fine hair roots as possible.

Watering the seedlings with a solution of TRANSPLANTONE when transplanting will restore the hormones lost when the root tips are cut in digging. This plant hormone prevents wilting and means quicker recovery from the shock of transplanting.

In working between rows when transplanting, lay a board over the soil so it won't pack. Roots grow better in loose soil.

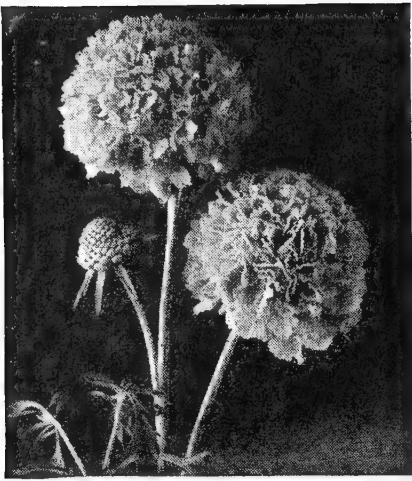


Right Wrong Wrong

When seedlings are to be transplanted without a ball of soil, long tap roots should be shortened, and the whole root system placed and "firmed in" so that it is well spread out, not bunched. Soil in which roots are placed must be finely pulverized.



Use a wide board when transplanting, to prevent packing soil around roots. (See sketch.)



SCABIOSA, Blue Moon

PHLOX (a) ♦

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Prefers sun. Thrives in almost any soil. **Art Shades**—A wonderful range of soft shades. Light and deep salmon with cream eye, pale violet and soft rose with white eye. A beautiful assortment.

Rosy Morn—A bright color combination of deep rose pink with a white eye. A free bloomer.

Salmon Glory—A deep salmon with cream eye.

POPPY (a)

ANNUALS: Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Grow freely in almost any soil. Prefer sun.

California—See *Eschscholtzia*.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—Culture VII. Blooms first year. Excellent color balance. Immense blooms and very long stems. 2½ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley Mixed—Ruffled edges, large blooms.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 5-in. Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—

POT MARIGOLD—See *Calendula*.

RICINUS—See *Castor Bean*.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 2½-ft. Blooms midsummer to frost. Large, lily-like flowers, velvet textured, in many bright colors.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) (hp)—Lavender-blue flowers on plants about 3-ft. high. This perennial will bloom first year if planted in spring and lasts until the first frost. Pkt. 15c.

SATIN FLOWER—See *Godetia*.

SCABIOSA (a)

(Mourning Bride)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2½-ft. Early summer to frost.

Blue Moon, Imperial Giants—Double flowers, resembling old-fashioned beehive. Lavender blue. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Rosette—Very large; rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See *Linum*.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-flower or Poor-Man's Orchid) (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades, with dainty markings. Finely lacinated foliage.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. White single blossoms, 4 to 5-in. across, with small yellow centers, long stems.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a)—Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Foliage beautifully edged with white. Prefers sun.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Seed germinates very slowly. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER—See *Everlasting*.

STOCKS (a) ♦

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2 ft. Bloom all summer. Like well-enriched soil, plenty of moisture, some shade in hot months.

Giant Imperial—Large flowers, long stems. Very early; many doubles. Pkt. 25c.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blooms, fine stems.

Beauty Mixed—

SUNFLOWER—See *Helianthus*.



ZINNIA
Scabious Flowered

ZINNIA
Lilliput

SWEET PEAS (a)

Sow very early. Dig trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly. Fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. apart. When plants are 3 to 4-in. high, thin to 6-in. apart and provide supports. Need plenty of water; and mulch of peat moss when warm weather approaches. Pick flowers daily.

Early Flowering Spencer—Individual colors and mixed. Can be grown either inside or out of doors.

Late or Summer Flowering Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Extremely hardy, productive, and more heat resistant than other varieties.

Ruffled Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Contains many varieties in a perfect blend of color.

TICKSEED—See *Callopis*.

TITHONIA, Fireball (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 8-ft. Blooms in late summer. Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker) (hp)—Striking red spires of bloom from August on. About 3 ft. tall. Continuous blooming. Newly popular.

VERBENA (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf plants with very large heads.

Mammoth White—

Scarlet—

Shades of Blue—

Mixed—

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE—Splendid mixture of old fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border planting.

ZINNIA (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Black Ruby—1941 All-America. Deep velvety maroon. Lilliput or Pompon zinnia of merit. Distinct color for this class; 1½ in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18 in. tall. Effective used with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered—6-in. blooms. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Most satisfactory Zinnia. Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Great masses of shaggy ray-like twisted petals; 2-ft. plants. *Melody* (orchid-lavender), pkt. 15c; *Star Dust* (clear golden yellow), pkt. 15c; *Wildfire* (rich scarlet), pkt. 20c; *White Light* (pure white), pkt. 15c; *Mixed*, pkt. 10c.

Giants of California—Huge blossoms, on 3-ft. plants. Variety of colors. *Mixed*.

Harmony Type, Mixed—Plants 3 ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers. Fine mixture contains bright shades such as crimson, orange, yellow, pink and white.

Lilliput—Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture—Plants 12 to 18-in. Pompons 1 to 1½-in. Variegated pastel colors.

Linearis—Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe, brown centers. Dwarf 1-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany flowers, frequently variegated. Single and double, on 1-ft. plants.

Navajo Mixed—Bi-colored. Medium sized flowers; 2½ to 3-ft. plants. All-America 1938. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Symmetrical 2½ to 3-in. flowers, in luscious autumn tints and pastel shades. Very free flowering. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown-O'Gold, Pastel Tints—Flowers 5 to 5½-in. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. 25c.

Will Rogers—A striking new red, never before available in Zinnias. Very robust plants, literally loaded with mammoth blooms, 6 inches across, and often 4 inches in depth, resembling the Show Dahlia.

All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

Planting Guide... FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations.
B—For a succession of blooms.
C—For shady locations.
D—For poor soil.
E—For edging.
F—For the rock garden.

G—For their foliage.
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.
I—For their fragrance.
J—For porch or window boxes.
K—Climbing vines.
L—For backgrounds.

	Height (inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant						
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy	Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Alyssum	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading	Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy	Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bulky
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy	Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect	Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy	Larkspur, (A)	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy	Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy	Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect	Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy	Mignonette	10-12	B I	3-4 Mos.	erect	
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy	Moon Flower	12 ft. plus	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy	Morning Glory	12 ft. plus	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy	Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bushy.vine
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy	Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall	Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect	Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy	Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy	Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy	Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy	Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
						Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
						Scabiosa	18-30		18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
						Stocks	12-24		5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
						Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
						Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
						Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
						Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
						Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
						Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

The 8 CULTURES... SEE CULTURE NUMBERS IN OUR FLOWER LISTING

CULTURE I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2" to 2½" apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors, as soon as danger of frost is over, in beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle, thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. If for house decoration place in larger pots.

CULTURE VI

Plants are purely conservatory or hot-house plants. Follow instructions for preparation of seed-flat above and sow seeds preferably during spring months at depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray, and place in warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart. Later pot up in 2" or 2½" pots and change to larger pots as often as needed.

CULTURE VII

May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a

warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to 2½" either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. Note: Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VIII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS

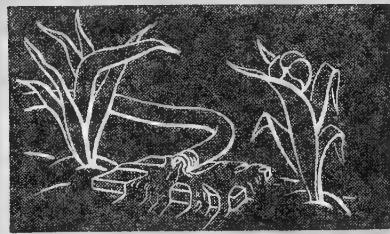


WATERING

Except for transplants, try to avoid watering the garden until it really needs water. When you do water, soak, don't sprinkle. Do a thorough job. The hose or sprinkler should be allowed to run on one spot until water stands on the surface in a pool.

After watering, the soil should be moist to a depth of five to six inches. Check this with a spade to be sure.

Watering tomatoes calls for special care. Cracks and blossom "end rot" (the free or blossom end turning black) are both caused by fluctuating water supply. Never let tomatoes be dry one week and wet the next. Tomatoes must be kept either moist constantly or be grown in dry soil and not watered at all.



Never apply water with such force that the top soil is washed away. Use a canvas hose which allows water to ooze out through the pores, or remove the nozzle of the regular hose and let the stream run out on a board. Overhead sprinklers waste some water, but do prevent washing. Watering in the evening or early morning means that the moisture sinks in and is absorbed by the soil before the sun can evaporate it.

CULTIVATION AND WEEDING

1. "Destroy them young" should be the first principle in controlling weeds. Weeds rob the soil of moisture and food. Worst of all, if allowed to grow, they shade the crops that require six hours of full sunshine to grow normally. Plan to spend half an hour a day hoeing weeds and the average garden can be kept up without difficulty.

2. Keep the soil from caking or cracking because when rain comes, it cannot penetrate the hard surface and may run off and be lost. A prong cultivator will leave the surface loose and ready to absorb rain.

3. Air is vital to plant growth: stir the soil as soon as the ground is dry enough after a rain or after watering. This also saves moisture. Use the hoe and save the hose.

4. When cultivating stay as far away from the plants as you can to avoid packing the soil around the roots.

MULCHING

A mulch of straw, leaves or lawn clippings will keep the surface moist and conserve water. It reduces soil

temperatures and prevents root injury from heat. It will also keep tomatoes, pepper and eggplant clean and will prevent soil insects from attacking melons.

However, if summer rains are light, the mulch can do harm, because the few drops that do fall cannot penetrate to the soil. In this case, pull away the mulch from around the plant stem and soak the roots thoroughly with the hose.

A mulch is particularly beneficial to potatoes because tuber formation stops in hot soils. As much as 12" of straw can be used over potato roots.

HARVESTING

The big advantage the home gardener has over the commercial grower is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve. Sweet corn in particular loses sweetness every minute it is off the stalk.

Pick only what vegetables you can use right away and not until you are ready to use them.

Most vegetables, particularly summer squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas and string beans, should be used much younger than usually harvested by the commercial grower. Learn the "feel" of an ear of corn that is ready to pick. The tip of the ear will feel full and the silks should be turning brown.

Muskmelons do not get sweeter after picking. For full flavor leave them on the vine until a crack appears all around the point of attachment between the stem and melon. The free end should feel definitely soft when the melon is ready.

Avoid harvesting beans while the plants are wet with dew or rain, as moisture spreads disease.

HAVE A COMPOST PILE

To assure having sufficient humus for your garden, start a compost pile. In a corner of your garden (perhaps behind a screen of bushes) dig a trench about 1 foot deep, 2 or 3 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet long. Make frame extending above ground level.

Humus is decomposed vegetable or organic matter. In building a compost pile the idea is to accumulate such matter in a way that will encourage decomposition and increase its plant food value.

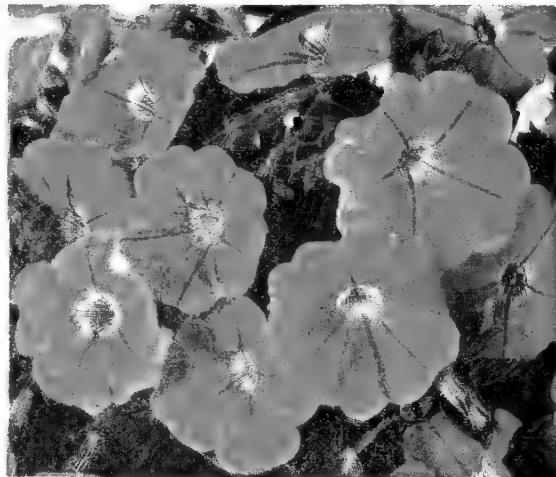
After you have a layer of material (grass cuttings, plant leaves, vegetable tops, straw, etc.) 6 inches or more deep, scatter over it a coating of chemicals to aid decomposition (sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, limestone) and water well. Forking over occasionally and wetting well during the season speeds decomposition. Place a 1-inch layer of earth at about 6-inch intervals to prevent bad odors. (Avoid using diseased plants or weeds, which should be burned.)



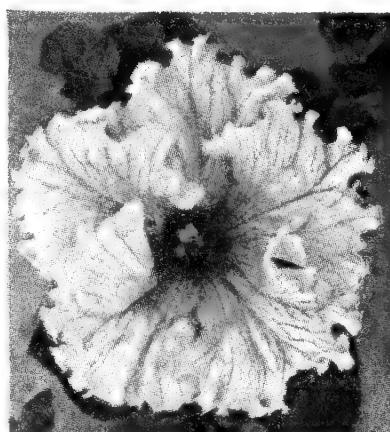
COSMOS
Semi-Double
Orange Ruffles



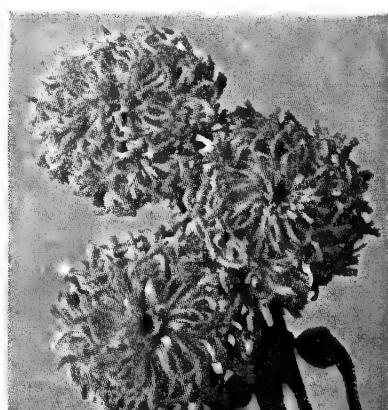
COSMOS
Yellow
Flare



PETUNIA
Scarlet



PETUNIA
Glamour

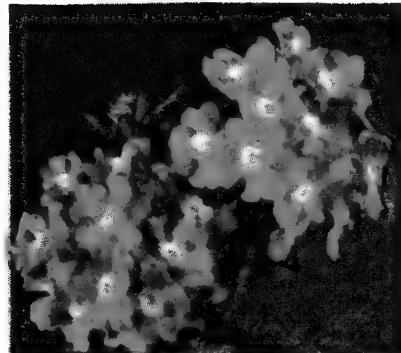


ZINNIA
Fantasy
Melody

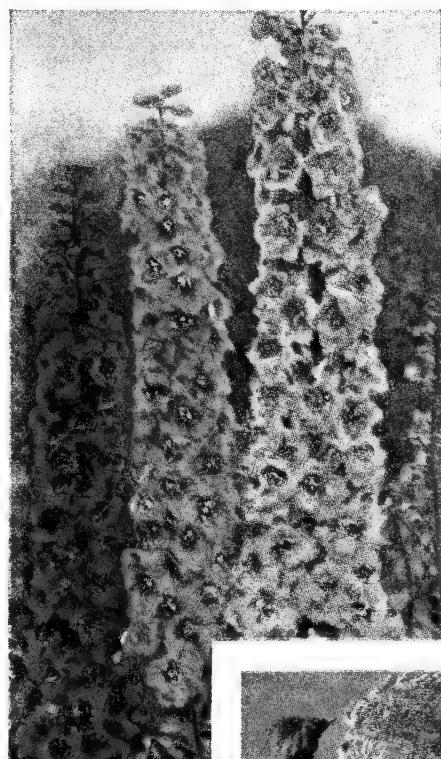
GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



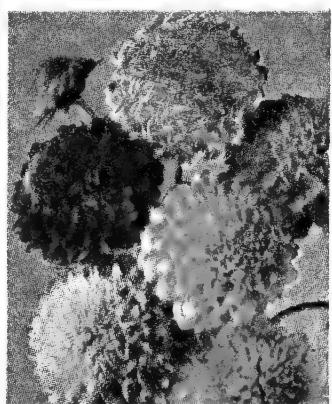
AQUILEGIA
(Columbine)



VERBENA
Brightness

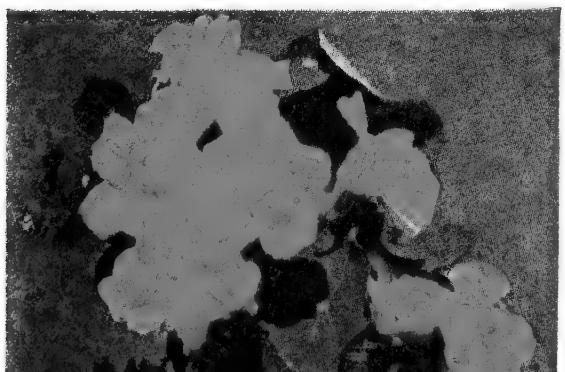


DELPHINIUM
Wrexham
Giants



SCABIOSA
Tall Double
Mixed

(Below) NASTURTIUM, Golden Gleam



STORING VEGETABLES

Proper storage of root crops begins with planting, since they should just reach full maturity at the time frost is expected. (Maturity dates are given in each description.) Add 10 days to this for a margin of safety and then count back this period from the day killing frost can be expected. For example, Crosby's Egyptian beets mature in 60 days. If frost is expected Oct. 1st, then count back 70 days. This means that this variety should be planted for storage about July 20th.

In the case of cabbage, winter squash, pumpkins, onions and leeks, these should be planted 20 days ahead of the maturity dates given as they must be mature to keep well.

Never store bruised, rotting or imperfect vegetables. Quality decreases rather than improves with storage.

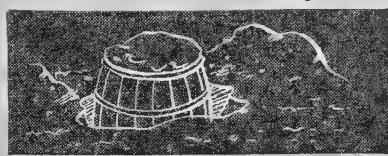
METHODS OF STORAGE

Beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, turnips and rutabagas: Best stored in sand that is moist but not wet. Temperature as close to 33 degrees as possible, but must not go above 40. Growth begins at 42 degrees, which will destroy sweetness. Don't store all the parsnips indoors: leave some in the open garden for spring use. Freezing improves the flavor of these.

Cabbage, endive, celery and Chinese cabbage: Dig with earth clinging to roots, set on floor of cellar or in cold frame with earth packed around roots. Keep roots moist but never sprinkle tops. Allow slight circulation of air. Temperature 33 to 40 degrees.

Onions and potatoes: Dry between 33 and 40 degrees. Potatoes can stand a little more moisture than onions. After coming out of cold storage, potatoes will be better if kept in a room at 55 degrees for 10 days before using to get rid of sweet taste that develops at low temperature.

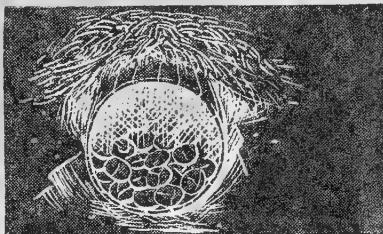
Pumpkins, Squash, Sweet Potatoes: Should be cured at 75 to 85 degrees for ten days, then kept in dry room at 55 degrees.



WHERE TO STORE

In House Cellar: Partition off corner of basement and control temperature by letting in cold air thru window. Cement floors will have to be sprinkled regularly or kept covered with damp sand. Insulate ceiling if room is under living space. Screen and ratproof to keep out pests.

Before vegetables are stored, wash floors and walls with household chlorine solution (Purex, Chlorox or Linco) to destroy spores that might rot vegetables.



Outdoors in Barrel: A barrel half sunk into the ground or dug into the side of a hill can be used to keep root crops in sand. Cover any exposed part of the barrel with two feet of straw in severe weather to keep out frost. Don't put all one kind of vegetable in the bottom, etc. Pack in mixed layers, so that an assortment can be taken out without emptying the whole barrel.

Cold Frame: A well-built cold-frame can be used to store many vegetables. Cabbage, endive, celery and Chinese cabbage can be planted in soil and covered with straw. Root crops can be piled in one end mixed with sand and covered. Put on sash and cover with mats. If glass is not covered, sun will keep frame too warm on bright days.

FOR BETTER FLOWERS FROM SEED

When and how to transplant: When the plantlets have fully developed their second pair of leaves, or "true" leaves as they are called, it is best to transplant them either to flats about three inches deep or to small pots. Remove them from the seed bed gently to damage the roots as little as possible and plant somewhat deeper than they originally grew, so that the stems will be well supported.

How to feed seedlings: When the seedlings have reached the stage of transplanting they require more plant food than they had in the seed flat mixture. Mix one teacupful of complete fertilizer with each bushel of soil mixture to make it fertile. One bushel of soil will take care of ■ great many plantlets.

Temperature and light: The transplanted seedlings should be kept at

a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. If they are kept near a window, turn the boxes each day, otherwise the plants will lean towards the light and grow lopsided or spindly.

The right soil: Soil should be comparatively light in texture and preferably not too rich in plant food. One-third garden loam, one-third peat moss and one-third sharp sand will grow healthy seedlings.

When re-potting is necessary: As the little plants grow they may need to be shifted to larger pots to keep them in good growing condition up to the time the weather permits their being planted outdoors. This transplanting should be done when the roots have formed a mat around the inside of the pot. Usually it is best to change to ■ pot only one or two sizes larger than that in which the plant has been growing.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

"EROSIONET"

An inexpensive but strong, open-mesh fabric which is used in making new lawns where it is desirable to provide for the protection of young grass, or on steep banks where it will hold the soil and prevent washing and loss of turf by heavy rainfall. Also used for supporting Sweet Pea vines and shading cold-frames or perennial seed beds. 45 inches wide.

15c per linear yd., 100-yd. strips or more, 12 per linear yd.

FLOWER HOLDERS

Dome Type Nev-r-Tip. Heavy cast alloy, non-rusting. 1 1/4 in. diameter, \$0.25; 2 1/2 in. diameter, \$0.35; 3 3/8 in. diameter, \$0.55.

Pin Type Nev-r-Tip. Constructed with a heavy cast alloy base supporting sharp, needle-pointed, solid brass pins closely arranged. Round, 1 1/2 in. diameter, \$0.25; Round, 2 1/4 in. diameter, \$0.40; Round, 3 3/8 in. diameter, \$0.75.

GARDEN HOSE

VISIT OUR STORE for latest information and prices. We expect to be able to take care of your needs for garden hose, but cannot catalog definite qualities or prices because of the many uncertainties affecting this item.

GRAFTING WAX

Grafting Wax. The best on the market. 1/4-lb. pkg. 25c, 1/2-lb. pkg. 35c, lb. pkg. 55c.

JARS (Preserving). Pint and quart sizes, self-sealing, high quality, for all types of home canning and preserving.

Cyclone Seed Sower—Uneven seeding is wasteful. The "Cyclone" will sow many acres per hour, any amount per acre. Does the work quickly and saves labor. Many hundred thousands of farmers in America, Canada and Europe have relied on "Cyclone" for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, lespediza, sudan grass, oats, wheat, or any other seed that is sown broadcast. Each \$3.00.

Frost Can't Hurt Plants

Place HOTKAPS—patented paper hot-houses—over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set. 25 HOTKAPS for 50c. 100 for \$1.95. 250 for \$3.50. Setter free.

Germaco

HOTKAPS

A GERMACO PRODUCT



LABELS

Metal Plant Markers. Permanent metal labels, green enameled. 7 in. long, with white marking space 2 1/4 in. by 1 1/8 in. 12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 100 for \$7.00.

Wood Pot Labels. The popular painted wood label for marking plants in pots or seed flats; 5/8-in. wide, 4-in. to 12-in.

	100	1000
4 in.	\$0.50	\$ 2.50
6 in. ....	.45	3.25
12 in. ....	.94	8.47

Wood Tree Labels, Wired. Painted wooden labels equipped with wires, for marking trees or shrubs; also used extensively for labeling Dahlia tubers.

	100	1000
3 1/2 x 5/8 in.	\$0.40	\$ 3.25

NOZZLES

Plastic Hose Nozzle. An adjustable, modernly designed red plastic nozzle. Light in weight, smooth finish, and adjustable to a complete variety of sprays and streams; also leak-proof shut-off. A very satisfactory substitute for the standard brass nozzle. Each 75c.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

We have Lawn Sprinklers which vary in price from \$1.00 up. We cannot however, tell just what styles or types we may have from day to day, throughout the season.

POTS AND ACCESSORIES

Standard Earthen Flower Pots. A wide range of sizes, from 2 1/2 in. to 12 in. diameter.

Earthen Flower Pot Saucers. 3 in. to 12 in.

Red Paper Pots. Made of water-proofed paper. Excellent for growing seedlings or for packing plants for shipment. Nicely finished and long lasting. 2 1/4 in. to 6 in. diameter.

	Doz.	100	1000
2 1/4 in.	\$0.20	\$0.85	\$ 5.25
2 1/2 in. ....	.23	1.00	5.75
3 in. ....	.28	1.25	6.85
4 in. ....	.40	1.65	9.45
5 in. ....	.45	2.35	13.75
6 in. ....	.50	2.60	17.00

SOIL TESTING

Sudbury Soil-Test Kits. Provide a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contents and also the degree of acidity. No knowledge of chemistry is needed. These kits are used by Government Departments, commercial growers, and thousands of home gardeners.

Home Garden Kit (20 tests)	\$ 2.00
Club Model (50 tests)	4.75
Horticultural Size	9.75
Professional Size	22.50
Additional testing fluids: 2-oz. bottle, 75c; 6-oz. bottle, \$1.50.	

METAL PLANT PROPS

Help YOUR FLOWERS HOLD UP THEIR HEADS

with G.O. PATENTED METAL

PLANT PROPS

All heights shown are overall. Deduct 4' from 16" size and 6' from all other sizes for net height.

BAKED GREEN ENAMEL FINISH

"Out since Pearl

Harbor . . . now available again"

Green enameled steel props that provide perfect support for all types of flowers and plants.

Plant Props are rot-proof, termite-proof, wear-proof! They can be saved from year to year . . . look good in any part of the garden . . . and cost very little.

"America's Darling of the Props"

PLANT SUPPORTS

Bamboo Sticks, Green-Stained. These slim sticks are ideal for pot plants that require only light staking. Neat and inconspicuous.

	100	1000
18 in.	\$1.25	\$5.00
24 in.	1.40	7.00
30 in.	1.60	8.00
36 in.	1.75	9.50

Dahlia or Garden Stakes. Unpainted, square stakes made from Western Cedar.

	Doz.	100
4 ft., 3/4 in. square.....	\$1.95	\$13.50
5 ft., 3/4 in. square.....	2.50	16.50
6 ft., 3/4 in. square.....	2.95	20.50

Garden Stakes. Round stakes made from Western Cedar, stained dark green and pointed, the surface is ridged to prevent plant ties from slipping. Light weight, neat and almost rot-proof. 2 ft. to 8 ft.

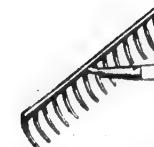
TYING MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Raffia, Natural. A palm-fibre used for tying plants, bunching vegetables, weaving, and basketry. 1/2-lb. pkg. 50c. In braids (uneven weights) just as pulled from the bale, 50c per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 45c per lb.

Wayward Vine Guide and Support. An efficient and practical device for training Ivy or other vines on brick, stucco, stone or cement walls without defacing the wall. The support consists of a small tab with a copper wire hook for holding the vine. The tab is very easily cemented into place and will remain indefinitely; not affected by any weather conditions. Available in three colors to match any wall—Red for brick, Gray or White for stone or cement. **Box of 25** (including cement) \$1.00.

WATERING DEVICES

Soil Soaker. Puts water just where water is needed—right in the soil at the plant roots. The Soil Soaker is made of porous canvas. Attached to a garden hose it fills up and, under normal pressure, water seeps through every pore of its entire length, soaking directly into the soil. 12 ft. long, \$1.40; 18 ft. long, \$1.90; 30 ft. long, \$2.90.



Rakes, Curved Tooth, Level Head. 14 teeth on head $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Heads $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. handles. No. S14, \$1.32
Wood Rakes for lawns. 28 in. wide, 14 teeth, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot handle, solid construction. Ask for prices.

Visit our store for further selection.

SCYTHES

Made of best crucible steel, strongly ribbed, finished in black with polished cutting edge.

Grass Scythe, for lawn work, \$2.25

Weed Scythe, strong and stiff, \$2.25

Bush Scythe, for underbrush, \$2.25

SHEARS

Grass Shears. Easy cutting action for trimming edges and borders. High quality steel, pinch-proof handles, easily operated. 12 in., \$1.29
Visit our store for further selection.

SHOVELS and SPADES

Assortments and supplies are limited and we cannot tell what styles and sizes we will have from day to day. We suggest that you visit our store to make your selection.

TROWELS

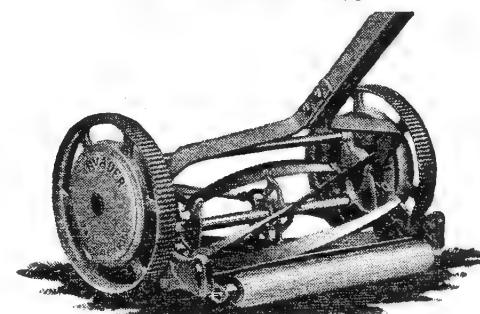


All-Steel Garden Trowel. Made of one piece of rigid steel, with shaped, ventilated handle. Polished blade, \$1.00
Visit our store for further selection.

Weeders—Various types of approved weed cutters and pullers. See these handy labor-saving tools.

Turf-Edgers—Indispensable for keeping lawns neat and trim. Several styles.

LAWN MOWERS



Supplies are uncertain and we cannot tell what styles and sizes we will have from day to day during the season. We suggest that you consult us about mowers.

OTHER TOOLS

If you need other garden tools than those listed here, we suggest you consult us. Uncertainty and shortage of supplies makes cataloging of tools very difficult, but a visit to our store will place our services at your disposal.

GARDEN TOOLS

At the time this catalog goes to press, there are still many uncertainties about the supply of garden tools. We have naturally done our best to gather an adequate supply of the tools you will need, and will be able to take care of most needs, but cannot promise complete assortments at all times.

(Prices are necessarily subject to change without notice)

CULTIVATORS



Speedy Cultivator. Highly tempered steel tines, sharp and curved to penetrate the soil with an easy pulling motion. Excellent for cultivating under shrubs. 4 tines, 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. handle, \$1.20



Victory Cultivator. Strong, rugged tool with forged steel teeth, adjustable fastening. Fine for plots not large enough to need a wheeled cultivator. 5 tooth, 4 ft. handle, \$1.50



Midget Cultivator Weeder. Short handle, 3 small prongs. Indispensable for close-in work.

Visit our store for further selection.

FORKS



Spading Fork. 4 angular back tines with polished face. Light weight. Bent handles, 11" tines, No. SD, \$1.57

Manure Fork. 4 polished oval tines 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Bent handle, No. A4, \$1.95



Hay Fork. 3 polished oval tines, 12 in. long. Bent handles, No. A34, \$1.57

Visit our store for further selection.



REVOLUTIONARY HAND SPRAYER

New HARCO is only professional-type Sprayer priced so low. Long extension rod sprays up, down, sideways—quickly penetrates all hard to reach places—without adjustment. Easy to use. Attractive, colorful. Only \$2.35.

HARCO SPRAYER

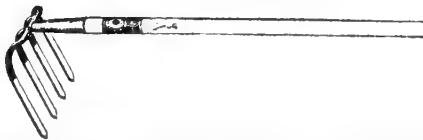
A Germaco Product

GRASS HOOKS



Perfectly balanced; cutlery steel blade, hollow ground. Wood handle, 16 in. blade. No. 3, 60c

POTATO HOOKS



Potato Hooks. Four broad oval tines, tumbled. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. handles. No. 4B, \$1.57

HOES



Field or Garden Hoe. Full polished blade, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, riveted to steel shank. 4 ft. handle. No. G6 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.16



Onion Hoe. Full polished 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. blade, 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. spring pattern handle. No. S6 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.25



Meadow Hoe. Full polished 4 x 7 in. blade, 5 ft. handle. No. SB7, \$1.25



Grub Hoe, with handle. Size 4 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. No. G7, \$1.30

Visit our store for further selection.

KNIVES

Asparagus Knife. 10 in. forged steel blade, hardened and tempered, with V-shaped cutting point. 35c

Budding, Propagating, and Pruning Knives. Ask for available items.

PRUNERS



Available supplies are limited. We will stock as full a line as may be obtainable. Visit our store.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Ant Bait—A jelly for outdoor use. Destroys Garden Ants. Each tube will treat several hundred Ant hills. 35c ea.; 3 for \$1.00.

Ant Traps—Indoor Use. Destroys both sweet and grease eating Ants. 25c ea.; 4 for 89c.

Arsenate of Lead—The standard insecticide for all leaf-eating insects on plants, shrubs and trees. For general use mix 2 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. 1 lb. 30c; 4 lb. \$1.00; 24 lb. 18c per lb.

"Black Leaf 40"—**Nicotine Sulphate Solution**—For killing Aphis, most species of Thrip and Leaf-hoppers on flowers, shrubs, vegetables and fruits. 1 oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lb. \$3.57; 5 lb. \$6.70; 10 lb. \$11.65; 50 lb. \$46.80.

Bordeaux Mixture—One of the oldest and most widely used remedies for blights, mildew and other plant diseases. Mix 1 pound to 8 gallons of water for ordinary spraying. 1 lb. 30c; 4 lb. \$1.00; 24 lb. \$4.50.

Calcium Arsenate—Arsenate of Lead and Lime. An inexpensive quick-acting insecticide for potato bugs and other leaf-eating insects. 1 lb. 20c; 4 lb. 50c; 24 lb. \$2.50.

Chaperone—Liquid Dog Repellent for outdoor use on Evergreens, Trees and Shrubs. Also keeps dogs away from garbage cans. Introductory size 50c; large size \$1.00.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone)—Make your own Bordeaux Mixture by adding Lime and water. Fine granulated. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lb. 70c; 10 lb. \$1.35; 25 lb. \$3.00; 50 lb. \$5.00; 100 lb. \$8.75.

Cutworm Bait—Spread throughout the garden to obtain complete control over cutworms, earwigs and sowbugs. A small quantity does a big job. 1 lb. 25c; 2½ lb. 50c.

Cyanogas A Dust—Kills Ants, Groundhogs, Rats and Woodchucks. Complete instructions with each package. 4 oz. pour-out can 30c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lb. \$3.00.

Cyanogas G Fumigant—Powerful and effective fumigant for greenhouses, mushroom houses and soil fumigation. 5 lb. \$3.00; 25 lb. \$10.00; 100 lb. \$25.00.

DX—The non-poisonous penetrating spray. For controlling Aphis, Leaf-hoppers, Caterpillars and small Beetles. With Rotenone. 1½ oz. 35c; 1 gal. \$9.50; 5 gal. \$39.75.

Grafting Wax—A high grade grafting wax that will exclude air and water, necessary for successful grafting. ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c.

Japanese Beetle Bait—A liquid mixture of approved essential oils for Beetle Traps. Lasts longer than solid bait. Recommended by Department of Agriculture. 35c a bottle.

Japanese Beetle Traps—Approved and scientifically designed trap, painted attractive yellow. Complete with bait holder, jar and 5 ft. trap hold. \$1.30 ea.

Anti-Beetle Grub Formula—Kills Japanese Beetle Grubs in the soil, also Asiatic Beetle Grubs, Wire Worms, Cutworms, Sowbugs and excess Earthworms. Grub proofs the soil for a period of 5 years. Use at the rate of 21 lbs. to each 1000 sq. ft. 10 lbs. \$1.90; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$12.30.

Lime Sulphur, Liquid Concentrated—The perfect spray material for combating scale of all kinds. 1 qt. 50c; 1 gal. \$1.20; 5 gal. \$5.00.

Lime Sulphur, Dry Powder—1 lb. 30c; 5 lb. \$1.25; 12½ lb. \$2.50; 25 lb. \$3.50; 50 lb. \$6.75; 100 lb. \$10.00.

Naphthalene Flakes—For treating Gladiolus Corms against Thrips. Frequently mixed in the soil to destroy slugs and wire-worms. 10 oz. 15c; 100 lb. \$15.00.

Nico-Fume Liquid—Greenhouse fumigant and spray material. 4 lb. \$6.35; 8 lb. \$11.10.

Nico-Fume Powder—Greenhouse fumigant for control of numerous species of insects. Packed in pressure fumigator containers. ½ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 75c.

Paris Green—A familiar, widely used insecticide poison, usually applied as a spray or used in making poison baits. ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 50c.

Pyrox With Nicotine—An excellent combination spray of Copper Salts-Calcium Arsenate and Nicotine, for sucking and leaf-eating insects and fungous diseases. 20 oz. 60c; 5 lb. \$2.00.

Rabbit Repellent—Protect your garden from rabbits with this reliable preparation effective in wet or dry weather. 5 lb. bag \$1.75.

Red Arrow Garden Spray—A highly concentrated Pyrethrum and Rotenone extract containing soap, spreader and sticker. Harmless to animals. 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 pt. \$2.85; 1 qt. \$5.00; 1 gal. \$17.00.

Rotenone Dust 75—Rotenone ¾ of 1%, dry powder, non-poisonous to humans or animals. Excellent control for leaf-eating insects. Recommended for Mexican Bean Beetle, Cabbage Worms and Aphis. 1 lb. bag 34c; 5 lb. bag \$1.25.

Scalecide—Used since 1904 as a reliable, simple and economical spray for San Jose, Oyster Shell, Terrapin, Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Red Mite, Aphis and many other scale and soft bodied sucking insects. Destroys many of the eggs and larvae of insects wintering over on trees. Not an emulsion but a "soluble or miscible" oil that mixes instantly with cold water and stays mixed. 1 qt. 75c; 1 gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. \$6.35; 15 gal. \$12.95; 30 gal. \$21.25; 50 gal. \$29.90—plus drum charges on 15-30-50 gal containers.

Semesan—Disinfectant for seeds, bulbs and certain plants. Controls damping off and certain other seed-borne diseases as a result of which there frequently occurs increased germination, invigorated growth and larger yields. ¼ oz. envelope 10c; 2 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lb. \$11.40; 25 lb. \$52.50.

Semesan Bel—For use on potatoes. Dip, drain, dry, and potatoes are ready for planting. Effectively controls seed-borne disease organisms as scab and etc. Germination is usually increased. Resultant crop is bigger and of better quality potatoes. 1 lb. treats 16 to 20 bushels. 2 oz. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 5 lb. \$7.15.

Slug Shot—An old timer, but still a leader. Destroys many insects that prey upon house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, melons, cabbage, currants, vegetables and flowers. 1 lb. 30c; 5 lb. \$1.20; 25 lb. \$5.50.

Soap, Fish Oil—An old fashioned remedy for sucking and scale insects. May be used as a spreader for other insecticides. 1 lb. 30c; 5 lb. \$1.25; 10 lb. \$2.00; 50 lb. \$6.50.

Complete Insect Control Service

We offer a full range of insecticides and fungicides—plus the "know how" to get results from them. This catalog lists only a part of our very complete stocks. You'll find it's a mighty good idea to bring your insect control questions here—and to talk them over with us. We've had plenty of experience with the problems of this area—and we're always glad to share that experience with you.

Prices Subject to Market Change

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

Sulphur, Micro Spray—For the control of scab and other sulphur responding fungi. 10 lb. \$1.40; 50 lb. \$6.00; 100 lb. \$10.00.

Sunoco Spray Oil—A miscible, self-emulsifying spray oil that kills scale, aphis, psylla, red mite, leaf-hopper and certain other insects that overlive winter on trees. Successfully used for the control of lace-wing fly on rhododendrons. Will not injure plant. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$5.25; 50 gal. \$20.00.

Tobacco Dust, Gold Leaf—Finely pulverized. Used for dusting to repel various insects, also for treating lawns to control Chinch Bugs. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lb. 65c; 10 lb. \$1.00; 25 lb. \$2.00; 50 lb. \$3.50; 100 lb. \$6.00.

Tree Tanglefoot—The perfect safeguard banding material for trees, vines and shrubs against gypsy, brown-tail and tussock moths, canker worms, ants and other crawling insects. 6 oz. 45c; 1 lb. 90c; 5 lb. \$3.75; 10 lb. \$7.00; 25 lb. \$15.00.

Volck Garden Spray—An effective summer spray against mites, scale, red spiders and mealy bug. When combined with "Black Leaf 40" Volck also controls thrips, lace-wing fly and chrysanthemum midge. 3½ oz. 35c; 1 pt. \$1.00; 1 qt. \$1.50; 1 gal. \$4.50; 5 gal. \$12.50.

Spray with

BLACK LEAF 40

Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.



ZOTOX **CRAB GRASS KILLER**

Destroys Crab Grass in lawns without permanent injury to lawn grasses. Also kills Chickweed, Spurge, Dandelion, Plantain and many other lawn weeds. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats up to 2000 sq. ft. Price: 8 oz. bottle \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lb. \$4.50.

Volck Greenhouse — Volck Nursery Spray—1 qt. 75c; 1 gal. \$2.25.

Weed Killers

"Gone With the Wind"—Crab Grass Killer—A highly efficient preparation that kills Crab Grass, Chickweed, Plantain and other weeds without killing permanent grasses. 6 oz. \$1.00. Makes 5 gallons spray.

Weed Killer—Hammond's—Kills poison ivy or sumach as well as ordinary weeds. Use on walks, paths, tennis courts and driveways for quick results. 1 qt. 50c; 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$6.25. Mixes with 40 parts water.

Zotox—Crab Grass Killer, also for the control of Dandelion, Plantain, Buckhorn, Chickweed, Spurge and other common lawn weeds. 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50.

HOSE GUN SPRAYER CARTRIDGES

Arsenate of Lead
Sulphur — Bordeaux
Nicotine

35c each — 3 for \$1.00

TRI-OKEN FOR ROSES

TRI-OKEN SPRAY—three way treatment for roses and most vegetable plants. Used and highly recommended by leading rosarians. Controls insects and fungus, assuring healthy, strong and vigorously blooming roses. E Kit 90c; A Kit \$1.50; B Kit \$4.00; C Kit \$6.00; D-Estate kit \$20.00

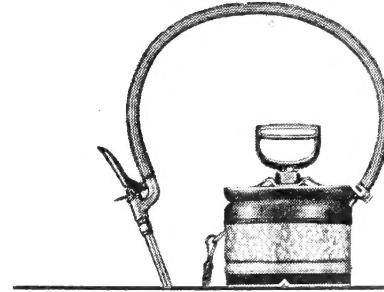
TRI-OKEN DUST—a perfected dust for three-way control of insects and fungus diseases, for those who prefer to dust. Especially good for roses but useful on all flowering and vegetable plants. 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00

WEEDONE

TRADE MARK

The new scientific weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Bindweed, Jap. Honeysuckle, other noxious weeds. Sprayed on leaves it travels down and kills right out to the root tips. Non-irritating, non-corrosive, contains no arsenic or chlorates. Just mix in water and spray.

6-oz. bottle (covers 300 sq. ft.) \$1.00—**1-qt. bottle** (covers 1500 sq. ft.) \$4.00—**1-gal. bottle** (covers 6000 sq. ft.) \$12.00—**5-gal. can** (covers 30,000 sq. ft.) \$55.00.



SPRAYERS and DUSTERS



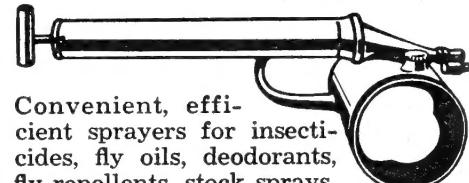
The supply of garden sprayers is still critical, but we hope to be able to take care of your needs.

Good spraying equipment is vital to the success of the garden, so we are making every effort to maintain our supplies for you. Consult us on all types of spray equipment.

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers

Open top or funnel top, 2 to 4 gallon sizes, for all types of farm and garden spray work, whitewashing, etc. Easy to fill, easy to clean. Prices, \$5.00 and up.

Continuous Sprayers



Convenient, efficient sprayers for insecticides, fly oils, deodorants, fly repellents, stock sprays, etc. For farmer, gardener, poultryman. As illustrated, \$1.43.

Light Hand Sprayers

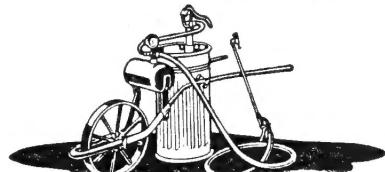
The right models for the back yard garden, chicken house, etc. (Supply is short, but we can probably take care of you.)

Dusters



Various models, made to handle any powdered insecticide, with any desired discharge from a very fine to a very heavy cloud. Heavy duty models for truck farms, orchards, etc. Lighter models for the garden. \$1.32 and up.

Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers



Heavy duty portable outfits for orchard, farm, and industrial work. Consult us about models available. Prices \$15.00 and up.

Bucket Spray Pumps

Bucket or barrel types for whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides, caustic mixtures, etc. Consult us about models available.

PLANT FOODS

(Prices Subject to Market Change)

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Plant Hormone Powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.

While there are still some wartime restrictions on the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, the situation is greatly improved. This spring there should be plenty of suitable fertilizer for every home garden.

TRANSPLANTONE

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE — A chemical used to acidify neutral or alkaline soil to make it suitable for acid loving plants such as rhododendrons and azaleas. Causes Hydrangea plants to produce blue flowers instead of pink. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lb. 45c; 10 lb. 85c; 25 lb. \$1.50; 50 lb. \$2.50; 100 lb. \$4.00.

BONE MEAL — Slow acting organic fertilizer. Valuable principally for the phosphorus and nitrogen it contains. Excellent for perennials, roses and other established plants. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lb. 50c; 10 lb. 85c; 25 lb. \$1.75; 50 lb. \$3.00; 100 lb. \$4.50.

BOVUNG — Dried, weed free cow manure, clean and convenient to handle. Bovung is the natural plant food for lawns, flowers, house plants, shrubs, trees and vegetables. 25 lb. \$1.15; 50 lb. \$1.95; 100 lb. \$3.75.

HY-TROUS LIQUID FERTILIZER

A balanced fertilizer in liquid form. Use on lawns, house plants, annuals, perennials, roses, hedges, and all flowering shrubs. 3 oz. 25c; 8 oz. 59c; 16 oz. 99c; 32 oz. \$1.79; 1 gal. \$5.95.



MEET THE NEW, IMPROVED PLANT FOOD WONDER!

The same inexpensive Plantabbs with full pre-war quota of Nitrogen

You can't beat Plantabbs for growing bigger, better garden flowers, potted plants and vegetables. They're ready for you now in new, WHITE tablet form. Each tablet contains a full, rich meal of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash (11.15.20) plus Vitamin B₁. They're clean, odorless, safe and easy-to-use. Just push a tablet into the soil alongside each plant every 10 days. The usual watering or rain will quickly dissolve it. If you prefer liquid, simply drop 4 tablets into 1 gallon of water, and there you have it. No matter how you use Plantabbs, you'll be amazed at the difference they make in your plants. Start feeding your potted plants, garden flowers and vegetables by this modern, convenient method. If you don't get wonderful results, you'll get your money back. The new, improved Plantabbs come in four economical sizes—25c, 50c, \$1, \$3.50.

**FULTON'S
PLANTABBS**
Odorless Plant Food Tablets

G & O ROSE FOOD



... at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, **ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!**

You can't feed roses a "good-for-everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want! G & O Rose Food is specialized—a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT—and see what a difference it makes!

For better color, size, strength

LIME (Hydrated) — Used to improve soils and to correct acidity or sourness. Has many uses in the preparation of sprays, dusts and white wash. Finely powdered in convenient paper bags. 5 lb. 20c; 10 lb. 35c; 50 lb. 65c; 100 lb. \$1.25; 1 Ton \$22.00.

MILORGANITE — The ideal, organic fertilizer for lawns and gardens. Contains 6% nitrogen. Spread on lawns for steady, healthy growth without the danger of burning. 25 lb. \$1.00; 50 lb. \$1.90; 100 lb. \$3.25.

NITRATE OF SODA — A high nitrogen content, essential plant food. Stimulates growth. Especially good for lettuce, celery, cabbage and leaf growth vegetables. Use at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet and cultivate into the soil. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lb. 45c; 10 lb. 80c; den use. Clean, white and odorless. 25 lb. \$1.10; 50 lb. \$2.00; 100 lb. \$3.10; 1 Ton \$46.19.

PLANTABBS — Contains Vitamin B-1 and other essential plant foods in convenient tablet form for indoor and garden use. Clean, white and odorless. Used often to revive sickly plants. 36 tablets 25c; 90 Tablets 50c; 240 Tablets \$1.00; Professional size \$2.75.

SHEEP MANURE — Quick acting organic fertilizer. Economical and well balanced in essential elements. The perfect plant food for top dressing, mulching and soil conditioner. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lb. 35c; 10 lb. 65c; 25 lb. \$1.00; 50 lb. \$1.75; 100 lb. \$3.25.

SUPERPHOSPHATE — Important element for growth. Apply to soil at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet. 5 lb. 25c; 10 lb. 40c; 25 lb. 65c; 50 lb. \$1.00; 100 lb. \$1.60; 1 Ton \$30.55.

VIGORO — Scientifically made to give diet of the 11 vital elements. Clean, all plants, trees and shrubs a complete sanitary, odorless and economical. Produces thick grass and sturdy root growth. Ideal for many vegetables. Mix in the soil when planting bulbs. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lb. 45c; 10 lb. 85c; 25 lb. \$1.55; 50 lb. \$2.65; 100 lb. \$4.25; 1 Ton \$85.00.

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRUITONE, the hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers, and leaves. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes or beans, it produces better set, larger crop, and high percentage of seedless tomatoes. Makes Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. 2/5-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce package, \$1.00. 12-ounce can, \$5.

How to Grow Seedless Tomatoes with Fruitone-Hormone Spray

To produce seedless tomatoes spray blossoms once a week for the first four weeks after blooming starts. Will also result in a better setting of fruit and a larger crop. Also used for stopping premature drop of fruits, flowers and leaves. 2 oz. \$1.00; 12 oz. \$5.00.

LEGUME INOCULATION — Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields. Inoculation is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 10c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

FEEDING THE GARDEN

• How much fertilizer? In general, the use of from 25 lbs. to 35 lbs. of a good general fertilizer like 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 to every thousand square feet of garden space will take care of all the needs of most plants.

• The addition of compost will make soil easier to work and add certain minor elements not available in commercial plant foods.

• Sheep or other animal manures are particularly valuable in sandy soils because they add soil bacteria usually missing in such soils.

• In growing root crops and bulbs the use of 4 to 5 lbs. of muriate or sulphate of potash to every 1,000 square feet will make for firmer bulbs, tubers and roots. Wood ashes can be substituted for these (except on potatoes, where the higher lime content of wood ashes encourages scab), applying 12 lbs. per 1,000 square feet.

• When seeds are planted at temperatures below 42 degrees (i.e. lettuce, spinach and grass seed sown in early spring) the treatment of the seed with ROOTONE supplies hormones that substitute for the natural plant hormones which are not active at low temperatures.

A Dry Bath for your dog

Avoid the fuss and muss of bathing your dog by cleaning quickly, efficiently and thoroughly with Sudbury Hygienic Cleaning powder. Recommended by authorities . . . helps rid fleas and mites . . . leaves coat soft and silky. Order by mail, C. O. D. \$1 plus postage for Giant size or send \$1, we pay postage, Sudbury Laboratory, 000 Dutton Road, South Sudbury, Mass.

GOLCO The ideal plant food for your lawn

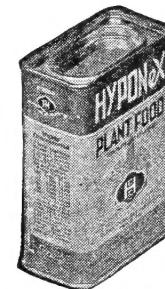
An organic base complete fertilizer. One pound covers 100 square feet. Each application lasts from four to five months. **5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.**

(Larger quantities at proportionately lower prices.)

HYPONeX PLANT FOOD

Grows bigger and better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders, or water. Results are sure—it doesn't burn.

Clean, odorless, soluble powder—complete and balanced.



1 oz. package 10c (makes 6 gallons)
3 oz. package 25c
1 lb. package \$1.00 (makes 100 gallons)

Available in drums, write for prices.

DOES YOUR DOG Itch..Scratch?



Don't Blame Fleas, Mange or Diet . . . 2 to 1 It's "Fungitch"
Amazing New Sulfadene Eliminates Canine Skin Infection Long a Puzzle to Science

IF YOUR dog or cat scratches, it probably has "FUNGITCH" . . . a fungus infection caused by contact with mouldy grass and weeds. "FUNGITCH" starts as an itch . . . then leads to dandruff-like scales or sores with brownish edges, mouldy odor—or infection in ears, on paws, underbody, tail or eyes . . . resulting in something more serious, expensive care, or actual loss. Treatment of 3,121 dogs and cats—at Dr. Merrick's Animal Hospital—reveals SULFADENE stopsitching quickly, clears up sores in a few days. To relieve your pet apply SULFADENE externally at first sign of "FUNGITCH." Only 98c for generous treatment. Guaranteed.

DR. MERRICK'S SULFADENE

PEST EXTERMINATORS

ANT-X JELLY BAIT—A most effective bait for destroying all species of ants—**SIMPLE TO USE**—Not a repellent but a food bait that ants eat and carry back to the nest. Destroys entire colony. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 35c and \$1.00 retail sizes.

ANT-X ANT TRAPS—A safe, sanitary method for controlling ants in house and garden. Attracts and destroys both sweet and grease-eating ants. Cannot be opened by children or spilled by pets. ANT-X TRAPS may be placed inside ice-boxes or other food containers without contaminating foods. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 25c retail size.

RAT-NOTS—A non-poisonous prepared bait containing genuine RED SQUILL. A safe, sanitary way to exterminate rats. Rats are attracted to RAT-NOTS because

BIRD FOOD AND FEEDERS



CHICKADEE DINER
No. CDA — \$1.00 (3 for \$2.85). Exclusive picnic ground for chickadees, nuthatches, creepers, and other small birds. Crammed with 12 assorted Tid-Bits. 16 in. long, hangs anywhere.

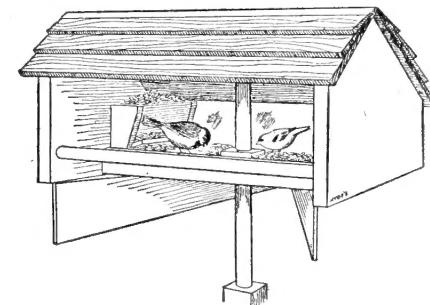
CHICKADEE DINER
No. CDC — \$1.95, 2 for \$3.75. Same as above, but boxed with 12 extra assorted Tid-Bits for refills.

FESTIVE BOARD. No. W1—\$1.25, 3 for \$3.50. 24 in. open windowsill, or porch rail feeder. Filled with 12 assorted Tid-Bits. Easily attached.

BIRD CAFE. Windowsill Feeders, with glass top, in two sizes. Roomy enough to really attract birds. Both sizes have suet cake holder and seed hoppers.

No. W16—16 in long.....\$3.95
No. W25—

25 in. with double thick glass... 5.50
(Because of glass tops, cafes are shipped by express, not parcel post.)



WILD BIRD FOOD

A popular mixture of plump, recleaned seeds and grains approved by leading specialists. Ten separate ingredients of the highest quality blended to an exacting standard. 5 lbs., \$0.75; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

WILD BIRD CAKES

The purest unadulterated suet and tempting grains and berries make these cakes exceedingly popular with the birds. Since some prefer the seed-suet and others the peanut base, it is well to offer both.

Bird Snack Cakes, SS1. Seed-and-suet. 3 for \$0.90, 6 for \$1.75, 12 for \$3.30.

of their tempting odor. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 25c and \$1.00 retail sizes.

MOUSE-NOTS—A meaty, easily hulled, treated seed bait which appeals to the finicky taste of mice. Simply spread in places where mice frequent. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 25c and \$1.00 retail sizes.

ROACH-NOTS—A prepared powder bait, quick and effective. ROACH-NOTS "Lays them on their backs." Also quickly kills waterbugs and silverfish. "THEIR LAST MEAL" 25c and \$1.00 retail sizes.

KILMICE—A treated, tasty, impregnated seed bait which quickly destroys mice in house and garden. Easy to use; clean, sanitary, no mixing—no traps needed. "THEIR LAST MEAL." Large 2½ oz. package 25c.

Complete Garden Service—AT OUR STORE OR BY MAIL

BRADLEY'S SEED STORE

WOODWORTH BRADLEY, INC.

131 Dorrance Street

Phone Dexter 4226

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

In Rhode Island

B-R-A-D-L-E-Y means GRASS SEED!

If you haven't had the pleasant experience of watching BRADLEY'S Lawn Seeds grow we suggest that you try it . . . THIS SPRING.

Golf Course Seed for Lawns

The finest seed mixture sold. Beautiful, permanent, smooth uniform, rich green turf. Bent formula 1 lb., 70c; 2 lbs., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$60.00.

Roger Williams Park Mixture

The general standard in Rhode Island for permanent, weed free turf. 1 lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$50.00.

Fair Green

For banks and terraces, seaside and light sandy soils. Contains deep rooting grasses and white clover. 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., \$1.09; 5 lbs., \$2.45; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Davis Park

A competitive mixture containing white clover. Suitable for most any type of soil. More lasting than ordinary seed mixture in its price class. 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Grogreen

An old standby for patching up purposes and inexpensive lawns. Quick growing and lasting. 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$27.00.

Shady

Used in the shade only, contains no blue grass. Can be used with confidence and is not to be confused with shady mixtures sold for less money. 1 lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$55.00.

Bradley's is, of course, an all-around seed store . . . strong in every department. But our first love . . . and our constant interest . . . has always been LAWNS AND GRASSES. Lawn authorities hereabouts know this. Home owners who have bought seed here, and counseled with us, know it, too.

**Whether it's just the corner of the lawn—or a great
airport to be seeded—BRADLEY'S is the authoritative,
dependable source for good seed—and good advice.**